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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Vasilyev: Use, Impact of Chemical Weapons; Call for Ban [PRAVDA 2 May] AA 1
U.S. CW Plans [Belskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 May] AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Zhukov Traces 25 Years of Warsaw Pact's Quest for Peace [PRAVDA 6 May] BB 1
Marshal Kulikov Book on History of Pact Reviewed BB 4
Editorial Views Urgency of Peace, Disarmament Appeal [IZVESTIYA 6 May] BB 5
Socialist States Peace Meeting Held in Ulyanovsk [(Karmachikov)] BB 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NEPSZABADSAG Interviews CPSU's Zagladin, Falin on Detente [Budapest 1 May] CC 1
Ablamov Comments on OPEC Meeting in Saudi Arabia CC 7
Journal Comments on Military Threat in Indian Ocean [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] CC 8
Brezhnev, Kilianin Discuss 'Problems' in Olympic Movement CC 8
Policy Regarding Micronesia at Odds With UN Charter, Declaration [Modenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Apr] CC 9
PRAVDA Censures Diplomatic, Military Backing for Israel [Tolkunov 2 May] CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gromyko Congratulates Muskie on Appointment A 1
Muskie Reassures Senate on Foreign Policy Course A 1
Forthcoming Gromyko-Muskie Meeting in Vienna Noted A 1
Kolesnichenko Views Causes, Aftermath of Vance Resignation [PRAVDA 6 May] A 1
Combat Tasks of U.S. 101st Airborne Division Viewed [Belov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 May] A 4
Igor Aleksandrov Comments on Military Spending A 6
PRAVDA Accuses U.S. of 'Blackmailing' Japan on Iran Sanctions [Ovhinnikov, 7 May] A 8
IZVESTIYA Scores Hawkish Posturing Toward Cuba [Vernikov, 6 May] A 9
Increasing Tensions, Provocations [Turkatenko] A 10
Zinovyeva Analyzes Reasons for Increase in Oil Reserves A 11

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Discusses Results of April Plenary Session D 1
Religious Leaders Condemn Foreign Interference D 1
Students Condemn 'Lying Propaganda' Against Afghan People D 1
BAKHTAR Commentary Criticizes Zial Haq Talks in Beijing D 2
Returning Refugees Vow To Build Exploitation-Free Society D 2
Correction to Zimyanin Afghan Revolution Anniversary Address D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kim Il-song Stops in Kiev on Way to Belgrade E 1
Peace Defense Committee Greets Kampuchean Counterpart E 1
[Phnom Penh]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Brezhnev Visit to Belgrade for Tito's Funeral F 1
Meeting With Gandhi F 1
Report on Funeral F 1
Departure From Belgrade F 2
Return to Moscow F 3
Friendship With Yugoslavia Will Continue 'To Strengthen' F 3
Kiev: Shcherbitskiy Pays Tribute To Tito F 4
Shalygin Comments on Babiuch Talks in Moscow F 4
USSR Foreign Minister Writes on Treaty Anniversary F 5
[IZVESTIYA 6 May]
Romanov Receives Gdansk Delegation in Leningrad F 8
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Apr]
Bulgaria's Lukanov Meets Katushev in Moscow Sofia F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Ponomarev, Zagladin Meet With Sweden's Olof Palme G 1
United Kingdom Taking 'Tough Line' Against Iran G 1
Departure of FRG Warships to Indian Ocean Criticized G 1
PRAVDA on Karamanlis Election, Government Reshuffle [6 May] G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Death Sentence for Former Iranian Education Minister H 1
Orientalist Describes Struggle Over U.S. Imperialism H 1
[(Ignatenko)]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Golikov Outlines Newly-Published Lenin Collection R 1
[PRAVDA 4 May]
Zimyanin Attends Press Day Meeting R 1
Shamshin Cites Communication Achievements on Radio Day R 1
Sector Chief Pukhlov Dies At Age 67 R 1
Kunnetsov Chairs Supreme Soviet Presidium Session R 1
Regional Parley of Internal Affairs Organs Held R 2
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Apr]

Aliyev Mentions Nationalities Question in Jubilee Report R 2
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26 Apr]
Leader Speeches, Reception at Azerbaijan Festivities Cited R 3
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26, 29 Apr]
Memorial Ceremony in Volynskaya Oblast Held 5 May R 3
Shcherbitskiy, Other Officials Attend R 3
Shcherbitskiy Visit to Lutsk R 4
Kazakhstan CP Obkom Plenums Helds R 4
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15, 17 Apr]
Third RSDEP Congress Stressed Importance of 'Iron Discipline' R 5
[Nefedov in PRAVDA 27 Apr]
Kuznetsov Presents Order of Lenin to Kholov R 7
[PRAVDA 6 May]
Briefs: Khabarovskiy Kraykom Plenum R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA on West Siberian Development Problems S 1
Lisin, Parfenov, 5-6 May S 1
More on Development S 1
[Dubrovin, Kostylevin EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 18]
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 29 Apr]
Exploitation of Oilwells in Chechen-Ingushetia S 1
[Khachaturov in IZVESTIYA 30 Apr]
Oilwell Near Georgian Capital Burns for 17 Days S 2
[Pavlovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 8 May T 1
Progress in May Spring Sowing Reported T 1
Briefs: Primorye Rice Sowing T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Work Activities Aboard Salyut-6 Complex Continue U 1
Medical Checkups, Experiments U 1
Cosmonauts Fulfill Objectives U 1
New Compound To Increase Efficiency of Oil Extraction U 2
Briefs: Primorskiy Kray Communications U 2

VASILYEV: USE, IMPACT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS; CALL FOR BAN

ID081429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 5

[G. Vasilyev article under the rubric: "International Notes": "'Made in USA!'"]

[Text] Toxins again! It has been learned that it was intended to use them during the abortive Pentagon-CIA sabotage operation in Iran to incapacitate the Iranian students guarding the American Embassy building in Tehran. And quite recently the world learned with alarm that chemical grenades stamped "Made in USA" had been captured from a routed gang of counterrevolutionaries infiltrated onto Afghan territory. So, time and time again the facts expose the transatlantic "friends of Muslims" and "human rights champions" for not only interfering crudely in the peoples' internal affairs but also using chemical weapons in so doing.

But now let us transport ourselves across the ocean. A church on Long Island in suburban New York. A rally of veterans of the "dirty war" who have become indirect victims of "Agent Orange"--the poisonous defoliant employed extensively by the Pentagon in Vietnam. "Many," Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote, "brought along their wives and children, including a little boy born without an esophagus, a little girl with hands growing directly out of her shoulders and a 9-year-old Carrie Ryan, who has undergone a whole series of surgical operations in her short life."

The 100 participants in the sad gathering on Long Island were just an insignificant part of the constantly growing detachment of Americans who have discovered years after the end of the criminal war that the evil which they brought upon the heads of the Vietnamese has boomeranged against themselves. The increased incidence of cancer, incurable liver disease, neurosis, severe emancipation, numbness of hands and feet, incalculable irreversible genetic changes affecting children--all these are the consequences of contact with "Agent Orange." Some of them were poisoned when pumping the toxic liquid from drums into aircraft containers. Others when walking through "denuded" woods and fields or drinking water from contaminated lakes and rivers. The maimed veterans of the "dirty war" are indignant. They are demanding compensation. A court case has been begun against the companies which produced the agent--Dow Chemical, Monsanto, Hercules Incorporated, the Diamond Shamrock Corporation and the North American Philips Corporation.

The suffering arouses sympathy. But what do the misfortunes of willing or unwilling participants in aggression mean alongside the incalculable sufferings of an entire people which refused to be brought to its knees? Millions of tons of explosives, a torrent of napalm and a rain of toxins fell on the land of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In South Vietnam alone toxins were used to "treat" 43 percent of all cultivated land and 44 percent of all forest tracks. No less than 1,293,000 people were subjected to the direct effects of American chemical weapons.

You cannot deceive or rewrite history. However much the Washington "defenders of human rights" might try to wriggle out of it, the fact remains that, while being the first to use nuclear weapons, the United States was also the first in our time to use another barbarous weapon of mass destruction--chemical weapons--on a very wide scale.

All this has to be remembered because Washington is today seeking chemical weapons and those responsible for its use everywhere but in the country where they are actually to be found--the United States. [paragraph continues]

As the New York TIMES wrote recently, toxins--tabun, sobun, soman and sarin--have been "accumulated in considerable quantities in the United States." Despite the fact that in 1972 Washington signed the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons and in 1975--50 years late--acceded to the 1925 Geneve protocol prohibiting the use of toxins during combat operations (accompanying this step with stipulations leaving loopholes for evading the ban), work on poisonous instruments of death is continuing in the United States. And lately it has even been stepped up.

The Carter administration's shift toward aggravating international tension and toward a military race has caused a surge of enthusiasm in the American military-industrial complex. Generals and arms manufacturers are hurrying to Capitol Hill with new plans for mass-destruction devices. Nor are toxin specialists lagging behind their colleagues. As NEWSWEEK reports, they have submitted a program for the manufacture of a new generation of chemical weapons, from which they hope to make $1.3 billion over the next 5 years. The plans of the transatlantic "chemists" have not only a qualitative and a quantitative aspect but also a geographic-strategic aspect. Having imposed on their NATO allies the decision to deploy medium-range American nuclear missiles on their territory, they would like also to lard West Europe with shells filled with nerve gas to the accompaniment of the ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat." This is precisely how the alarmed public perceived the statement by General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO armed forces, Europe, that "the West must have the capability to use chemical weapons."

It is not for nothing that the American authorities refuse to support the comprehensive convention banning chemical weapons on whose adoption the USSR is insisting. Everyone can see that they have reasons for not wanting such a ban.

U.S. CW Plans

LD081547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 3

[Col D. Belskiy article under the rubric: "International Notes": "Undertaking Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] To all appearances, people who like to misapportion blame are still in evidence across the Atlantic. Thus, some officials in Washington are continuing to expatriate on Soviet troops' alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. This lie was exposed back in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government statement and fittingly refuted in the Soviet and foreign press. The world is well aware of something else: A counter-revolutionary gang recently dispatched to Afghanistan's territory was carrying U.S.-made chemical hand grenades whose use causes immediate poisoning of people and contamination of the environment. It is also known that specialists from the U.S. Delta Team and Blue Light units trained in methods of using chemical weapons took part in the subversive operation undertaken by Washington against Iran which ended in failure in the sands of the Dasht-e Kavir Desert.

These facts, however, do not embarrass U.S. officials. Washington is continuing persistently to disseminate its own fantasies and is stepping up its anti-Soviet campaign on that basis. [paragraph continues]

This precisely is borne out, for instance, by the statements of U.S. State Department spokesman Nimetz and Disarmament Agency Deputy Director Davis in the U.S. Congress and also statements made by the head of the U.S. delegation to the UN Disarmament Committee. They are evidently designed to lend new impetus to the dissemination of various fabrications in a spirit of anti-Sovietism.

With a view to activating the anti-Soviet slander campaign, certain U.S. circles plan to start furious activity in the international arena in fabricating various "testimonies and documents" with which to slander the Soviet Union and cast a shadow on its role in developing measures to ban chemical weapons. For this, the U.S. press writes, Washington intends even to cobble together some "international commission" for provocative purposes. The arsenal of subversive means also envisages direct pressure on Western countries' governments. Nimetz' statement said that Washington intends to hold consultations with them to "prompt them to a public expression of concern and to action" and to "ensure support" for U.S. anti-Soviet actions. It is planned to continue with appropriate statements by U.S. representatives in the UN Human Rights Commission, the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, and other international organizations. With a view to pressuring the Western countries, a trip to these countries is being organized for a group of U.S. specialists to manufacture and disseminate various anti-Soviet "evidence."

The recent discussion of this issue in Congress has shown that it is very difficult to find such "evidence." For it simply does not exist, it is plucked out of thin air. "The United States," Nimetz himself was obliged to admit, "cannot convincingly confirm or refute that it is hard to "secure support for such an investigation." However, the Carter administration is undertaking another provocative campaign regardless.

Some people in the United States are counting on using the speculations about chemical weapons to distract international public attention from Washington's unseemly undertakings. It is well known that the Pentagon is now actively preparing to wage chemical and bacteriological warfare. NEWSWEEK magazine reported recently that it is planned to spend $1.3 billion over the next 5 years on the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons. In fiscal 1981 over $20 million is officially earmarked for the production of neuroparalytic weapons alone.

The malicious anti-Soviet campaign mounted by reactionary U.S. circles is complicating the work of the UN Disarmament Committee. It is also aimed at distracting the world public's attention from the irrefutable instances of U.S.-produced chemical ammunition being supplied to counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan, from the failure of the Pentagon's aggressive action against the Iranian people, and from the dangerous, aggressive U.S. course. But this undertaking is doomed to failure!

ZHUKOV TRACES 25 YEARS OF WARSAW PACT'S QUEST FOR PEACE

LD081047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Guard of Security in Europe"]

[Text] Only a matter of days separate us from a memorable date: 14 May will be the 25th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty in Warsaw by the heads of the governments of the European socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact Organization, which is headed by the Political Consultative Committee and includes the Joint Command of the Armed Forces placed under its jurisdiction by agreement among the parties to this treaty, plays a tremendous and truly inestimable role not only in ensuring our community's security but also in the struggle to strengthen all-European security.

It is particularly important to remember this now that NATO propaganda services, being unable to conceal the aggressive nature of the Western powers' military alliance, are bending over backward, as the saying goes, in an attempt to prove what cannot be proved: There are in Europe, they say, two identical military blocs--the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw bloc; one represents the West, and the other the East. The history of the emergence of these two organizations opposite in nature, and all their activities are deliberately ignored and falsified here.

Split or Cooperation?

The acute, principled struggle over the problem of security in Europe has lasted more than half a century. Starting in the twenties, the USSR advocated and still advocates an all-European system of collective security, while the capitalist powers tried stubbornly and are still trying to build relations in Europe on the basis of setting up an alliance of certain states against others. They made precisely that principle the basis of the sadly famous 1925 Locarno agreement, when the Western powers, creating a security system for themselves, left the way open for German aggression in the East.

At the time the capitalist countries of Europe refused to accept the Soviet proposal to supplement the system which they had created with an agreement to ensure security in East Europe. Everyone remembers how this ended. Once again the proverb "mind you don't fall into your own trap" proved true; World War II began with Hitler's aggression against those countries which had turned down the USSR's proposal to create a system of all-European security.

But the Western powers did not learn from that lesson, and they were up to their old tricks immediately after the war. The North Atlantic treaty concluded 4 April 1949 contained within itself, like an embryo within an egg, a new split in Europe and the transformation of West Europe, including West Germany, into a bulwark of aggressive action against the socialist countries.

After exposing these designs at the Berlin foreign ministers' conference on 10 February 1954, the USSR countered them with a draft all-European treaty on collective security in Europe. It stated that all European states, regardless of their social system, can be parties to this treaty. The Soviet draft was supported by the socialist countries and by the peace-loving public of all Europe, but the capitalist states refused flatly to accept it. I covered that conference for PRAVDA, and I well remember how the Western powers' ministers immediately rejected that draft out of hand, so to speak. Dulles, then U.S. secretary of state, behaved most aggressively.

Soon after this the United States imposed on its West European allies the notorious Paris agreements, whose framework provided, in violation of postwar accords, for the arming of the FRG and its inclusion in the North Atlantic treaty's military organization. Faced with that development of events, the socialist countries were forced to take the necessary measures to ensure their security, and the Warsaw Pact was signed 14 May 1955.

For All-European Security!

In terms both of its aims and its nature this document is diametrically opposed to the North Atlantic treaty and the Paris agreements supplementing it. Whereas the Western powers proceeded from the idea of setting certain European states against others and created an exclusive military grouping, the socialist countries reaffirmed in their treaty their desire to create a system of collective security in Europe and emphasized that "the treaty is open to accession by other states, regardless of their social and state system." Furthermore, they declared in Article 11 that "in the event of a system of collective security being created in Europe, for which the contracting parties will strive unswervingly, this treaty will lose its force on the day an all-European treaty comes into effect."

The socialist countries' word is never at variance with their deed, and the past 25 years have been years of steady struggle by the Warsaw Pact states for all-European security and cooperation. The Warsaw Pact Organization has fulfilled a dual role all these years. It has served and still serves as a reliable shield ensuring the security of his member countries, and it represents a mighty force opposing the actions of aggressors. At the same time, all these years it has been and still is a powerful generator of ideas aimed at liquidating the spit in Europe created by the actions of the Western powers and at ensuring all-European cooperation and dependable peace on the continent.

The contribution which the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and its working organ--the Foreign Ministers Committee--are making to this great and noble cause is truly inestimable. Every Political Consultative Committee conference enriches the European community and the world community with more and more new ideas aimed at ending the arms race, liquidating military blocs and developing peaceful economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among all countries, regardless of differences in their social and state systems. And, of course, its initiatives aimed at ensuring European security are of special significance here. They found high recognition at our party's 25th Congress.

"The Political Consultative Committee of the WARSAW PACT [published in boldface] is an important form of cooperation among the leaders of our parties and countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. "This pact reliably serves the interests of peace and socialism. The significance of the initiatives advanced by our Political Consultative Committee in recent years is obvious to everyone. For many of them have been made the basis of the decisions of major international forums or have been reflected in a number of important bilateral interstate acts."

The struggle to implement these initiatives is a difficult one, for we have every time to overcome the stubborn resistance of the opponents of detente and all-European cooperation. [paragraph continues]

But the socialist countries' cohesion and their unanimous and persistent actions are playing their part. Let us recall: Back in July 1966, in its declaration on strengthening peace and security in Europe, the Political Consultative Committee proposed holding an all-European conference and put forward a detailed action program for it. The struggle for implementation of those proposals lasted 9 years. How many times bourgeois propaganda set about burying them, and yet in the end the just cause triumphed! The all-European conference was held, and on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki the heads of 35 states signed the conference's Final Act, which has gone down in history as a charter of peaceful coexistence.

And immediately the Political Consultative Committee proposed a program of actions aimed at materializing the provisions continued in the Final Act and, above all, at supplementing political detente with military detente. Its 25-26 November 1976 session was crowned with the adoption of the declaration "for new targets in international detente, for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe."

Urgent Tasks

Now that imperialist forces are developing a truly frantic counteroffensive against detente, stepping up the arms race in Europe once again and trying to overturn all the valuable achievements of the past years in the cause of all-European cooperation, the struggle to preserve and consolidate detente in Europe is acquiring special significance.

A task obvious to everyone is arising--to prevent the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles upsetting the equilibrium of forces which has come about as a result of the prolonged efforts of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and thereby opening up the way to dangerous adventures for idolaters of the mad idea of military superiority. The warning which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave in his speech on being presented with the Lenin Prize sounded as timely as can be: "All our accumulated experience and the international situation which is taking shape, particularly the facts of recent time, oblige us to keep the powder dry."

In this situation it is still more essential to implement the Political Consultative Committee's initiatives in the international arena aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament. The great and noble task set by the Political Consultative Committee conference in November 1978--TO DO EVERYTHING TO ENSURE THAT MANKIND ENTERS THE 21ST CENTURY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF LASTING PEACE AND BROAD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION [published in boldface]--demands indefatigable efforts.

The practical program of actions directed toward that goal--the program elaborated by that Political Consultative Committee conference and developed by the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee in May and December 1979--is a basis for the fraternal countries' further constructive activities in the international arena.

At the center of this program is the purposeful struggle to end the arms race in Europe, to preserve and consolidate detente and to supplement political detente with military detente. Precisely these aims are served by such very important initiatives of the USSR and the fraternal countries as the proposal to conclude among all the states which participated in the all-European conference in Helsinki a treaty renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional arms against each other. [paragraph continues]

The same noble aimes are also served by their proposal to convene an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament at a political level. Other very important proposals of the Political Consultative Committee are also awaiting their implementation.

The struggle against the implementation of the NATO Council's decision to produce new American nuclear missiles and to deploy them in the member countries of this military bloc is developing with new force in Europe during these May days. It is clear that the realization of this sinister design would entail a costly new twist of the arms race spiral, which would increase the threat of war without giving NATO its desired superiority. In this connection one should remember the stand taken by the Warsaw Pact members on this issue: abandonment or deferment of the implementation of the NATO decision would open the way to businesslike talks on questions relating to medium-range nuclear weapons. But ignoring this proposal means destroying any basis for talks. There is something here for the Western powers to think about in anticipation of the spring session of NATO's leading organs!

As it prepares to cross the line of its 25th anniversary the Warsaw Pact Organization is responding with calm, confident, constructive actions to the hysterical campaign of the United States and its allies aimed at undermining detente. It sees before itself a clear and distinct prospect--to continue upholding in stubborn and persistent struggle the cause of peace and security in Europe, the cause of political and military detente, the cause of all-European cooperation.

This is a just cause, and there is no doubt that it will triumph in the end. The unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states, the lifegiving spirit of internationalism inspriring their actions and their unbreakable will for peace and cooperation serve as the guarantee of this.

MARSHAL KULIKOV BOOK ON HISTORY OF PACT-REVIEWED

LD081046 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 8 May 80

["Stronghold of Peace and Security of Peoples"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--"The Warsaw Treaty Organization will continue to be improved and strengthened as an alliance of states of a new historic type, whose peaceable policy accords with the vital interests not only of the members countries of the alliance but also the other peoples of the European Continent."

Marshal of the Soviet Union, Viktor Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, writes this in his book "Reliable Stronghold of Peace and Security of the Peoples", which was issued by the Moscow Znanye (Knowledge) Publishers for the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, which falls due on May 14. The book analyses the history of the organization, its role in the defence of the socialist achievements of the fraternal countries.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization, Marshal Kulkikov says, was set up by the socialist countries in reply to the formation of the aggressive North Atlantic NATO bloc.

The vital necessity of this, he emphasized, was determined by the very process of historic development. For some 35 years already peace has been maintained in Europe, which was the arena of two world wars, and this fact shows how favourable were the steps taken by the allied socialist states and supported by other peace forces.

In our time, Marshal Kulikov says, mankind as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism encountered a number of alarming and dangerous international crisis, creating the threat of outbreak of another world war.

Marshal Kulikov draws attention to the serious consequences the political situation is fraught with in Europe today. The West wants to gain military superiority over the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies through militaristic actions undertaken by Washington, including the indefinite postponement by U.S. President Carter of the Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

"In such conditions, Marshal Kulikov emphasizes, ever greater significance is acquired by the consistent struggle of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the countries of the socialist community for international detente and lasting peace, for the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with a differing social order, the prevention of another world war."

EDITORIAL VIEWS URGENCY OF PEACE, DISARMAMENT APPEAL

LD081143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Fervent Appeal for Peace"]

[Text] The fervent appeal "For Peace and Disarmament" addressed to the peoples of the European countries by the participants in the European communist and workers parties' meeting held in Paris at the end of April expresses the aspirations of millions of peoples of goodwill. This meeting, convened when clouds of war were gathering on the horizon, was an extremely timely and important event. With renewed force and conviction it demonstrated that the communists--loyal defenders of the interests of the working class and of all working people--are consistently and resolutely supporting peace and security, relaxation of tension and disarmament, and are opposing the imperialists' aggressive policy.

The communist parties have accumulated a great deal of experience of antiwar battles. And now that more and more people are becoming aware of the growing war danger, they deem it their duty to mobilize and rally all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the threat of war.

The participants in the communist and workers parties meeting gave a precise, class-based assessment of the current difficult and complex period of international development. They pointed out the sources of and reasons for the growth in tension and the deterioration of the international situation which are to be found in the aggressive policy of an imperialism which is responsible for the continuation and expansion of the arms race, for the intensification of the war danger and the violation of the principles adopted in Helsinki. [paragraph continues]

At a time when the world is undergoing colossal progressive changes the U.S. imperialists have a burning desire to hinder and then reverse social progress, and are indulging in nuclear saber rattling and pursuing a policy that is adventurist in both form and content. This policy is directed not only against the Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba and Vietnam but also against other countries, Iran in particular.

The European peoples paid a high price for the chance to appreciate the real value of peace, lasting friendship and cooperation. The upcoming 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism helps us to understand better to what extent peace is one of mankind's paramount rights, an essential human boon. The military escalation implemented by reaction threatens all European countries with the loss of this peace gained at such frightful cost.

All inhabitants of Europe, whoever they are and wherever they live, are vitally interested in maintaining and strengthening peace on the Continent. They can only gain from the solution of existing problems by means of talks, from the reduction of armaments and armed forces, from disarmament in step with the demands of equal and guaranteed security for all states and peoples.

Are these goals attainable?

Yes, is the communists' answer. In their appeal they express firm confidence in the possibility of halting the imperialist forces' counteroffensive against detente.

Displaying deep concern for Europe's destiny, the Paris meeting participants formulated constructive proposals and indicated the main directions of the struggle for peace, disarmament, cooperation and friendship among the peoples.

These are: The revocation of NATO's decisions on the production and deployment of new American missiles in Europe; the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of talks on the further reduction of strategic arms; determined advances at the Vienna talks; the reduction of armed forces and armaments; the creation of nuclear-free zones on our Continent. They are the struggle for the convening in 1980 of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation; the implementation by all states of all the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, particularly by means of reinforcing political detente with military detente; the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, and the implementation of the UN special disarmament session's decisions.

Unity of action by all peace-loving forces is the main condition of success. Only the joint efforts of Europeans--both those who live in socialist Europe and those who live in its capitalist part--can create a sound obstacle to the threat of war.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, political parties representing the working class and other working people, trade unions, religious and other social currents opposed to war and the realistically minded ruling circles in West Europe--these are the real forces who can curb the arms race and save and advance detente. We must defend peace together. This is the command of the times.

As for the Soviet Union, its stance in the face of the current tense and explosive situation was described by L.I. Brezhnev in his 22 February speech to the voters. "The Soviet Union will not be intimidated by anyone," L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "Our strength and potential are massive. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and rebuff all hostile onslaughts. No one will succeed in provoking us. To the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth."

The European communist parties' appeal "for peace and disarmament" is sounding the alarm today in all European countries. It is calling upon millions of people of goodwill to be vigilant and to rally together in the struggle against the war threat, against the intrigues of imperialism and militarism. Unity is the guarantee of victory for the cause of progress, happiness and peace.

SOCIALIST STATES PEACE MEETING HELD IN ULYANOVSK

SK052314 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 4 May 80

[Moscow Radio correspondent (Karmachikov) reports on a meeting in Ulyanovsk of representatives of peace organizations in socialist countries commemorating the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth]

[Excerpts] It is very symbolic that the meeting of the leaders of the peace-loving people of the socialist countries is being held in Ulyanovsk, the hometown of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. That is because all the peace policies of our country, which are sincerely implementing the testament of V.I. Lenin "peace to the people," one of his most important testaments, are related to the name of Lenin.

In opening the meeting the Soviet hero, Marshal Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Defense of Peace, said the following: At this time when the militarists and [words indistinct] are intensifying international tension and are undertaking a fierce campaign against the USSR and other socialist countries, we should solidify cohesion of all progressive forces, and first of all, cohesion of the peoples of the socialist community.

At the meeting the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, [word indistinct], Romania and Czechoslovakia spoke of their firm determination to struggle continuously for the consolidation of peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension.

Comrade Yi Son-ho, general secretary of the Korean National Peace Committee, spoke emotionally on the immortal theory of Lenin. He emphasized in particular the Soviet people's contribution in providing international support to the Korean people's struggle.

[Begin Yi Son-ho recording] We, the Korean people who are struggling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, for smashing the two-Koreas plot of the splittists and the plot to provoke a new war so we may establish everlasting peace in Korea and achieve peaceful reunification, have held precious the friendship and solidarity of the fraternal Soviet people and will strive actively and continuously to strengthen further the traditional friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries. Long live friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Soviet people! [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS CPSU'S ZAGLADIN, FALIN ON DETENTE

AU061515 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 May 80 pp 5, 6

[Tibor Kis and Peter Vajda 24 April Moscow interview: "NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Vadim Zagladin and Valentin Falin on the Defense of Detente"]

[Text] The names of Vadim Zagladin and Valentin Falin are frequently encountered in world press. Professor Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the Central Committee's International Department, and Falin, dirst deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, often explain the Soviet Union's position on the most important international issues. On Thursday [24 April] last week, at the CPSU Central Committee's Moscow headquarters, they received Tibor Kis, our paper's Moscow correspondent, and Peter Vajda, deputy head of the foreign political column, and answered their questions.

[Question] The intensification of the international situation and the consequences that may follow are watched with great anxiety throughout the world. Is it possible to draw some sort of a framework defining when this process became perceptible?

Zagladin: It is undeniable that a certain turnabout has taken place in international politics. Not in our countries' policy, which continue to strive for peaceful coexistence and political detente and for complementing political detente with a military detente but as far as Western, particularly U.S., policy is concerned, a trend indicative of the possibility of such a turnabout has always existed. There, trends aimed at an arms race and a sharpening of tension existed even at the time when a realistic approach came to the fore and the danger of war was realized. In the West, one can speak of processes prevailing parallel with each other: In NATO, decisions were made on intensifying armament almost simultaneously with Helsinki. The turnabout in U.S. policy means that the latter trend, the trend aimed at shaprening tension, has come to the fore.

[Question] How about the reason? How would you grade those?

Zagladin: The shift took place prior to the events in Afghanistan, therefore, Afghanistan was not the reason. A certain role is played by the election campaign: To remain in the White House President Carter wants to appear as the savior of the nation. However, this is not the fundamental reason either. The actual reasons are the specific manifestations of all that which we call the general crisis of capitalism.

First: The economic crisis, which seems to have been overcome, was not replaced by a genuine production increase, the fluctuations have become constant, inflation and unemployment are both manifest. Second: Relations have become critical between the advanced capitalist countries and the developing countries. The so-called energy crisis is a manifestation of this; it is the consequence of the protracted exploitation of the countries concerned and their escape from exploitation and not of the "greed of the oil-producing countries." Third: Concerning detente, many people in the West made a certain mistake. The Americans thought that detente could be "transferred" from the sphere of international relations to the sphere of social relations, and they, indeed, made efforts to do so. [paragraph continues]

President Carter failed to find an answer when it emerged that detente is realistic in the sphere of relations between states and blocs, but that, for all that, social antagonisms are manifest with even greater force under circumstances where, although barely perceptibly, but, nevertheless, the influence of the military-industrial complex diminishes somewhat.

[Question] How did the countries concerned react to this?

Zagladin: The United States has turned out to be least prepared. That country had the greatest difficulties, for instance, in the economy with respect to the Third World and with regard to adopting to the new situation. The West European countries have managed all this considerably more easily. In my opinion, this is connected, among other things, with characteristics of U.S. political philosophy and sociology, including factors like the fact that there has been no war on U.S. territory for over 100 years.

Falin: The military-industrial complex is playing an increasing role in the development of current U.S. policy. This applies also to the technology produced by U.S. military laboratories on the Pentagon's orders. To be sure, U.S. policy changes come to a head when the development of weapons of new types have begun. Also then, they hope that the appearance of new weapons will produce certain advantages for them in the international arena. They presume today that a new situation has arisen that enables them to produce so-called first-strike weapons, the establishment of a first-strike potential. Should they create such a potential--and we can discuss this only theoretically at this moment, because the Americans consider only their own possibilities and underestimate the possibilities of the other side--this would deprive the other side of the possibility of a response.

[Question] Comrade Zagladin, what is the experience gathered from your latest trips? How far are the dangers of the situation that has developed being realized in West Europe and can one detect there a willingness to adopt a more realistic position in the matter of the limitation of armaments?

Zagladin: Without an exception, discussion partners, particularly in unofficial discussions, broached the sense of concern they feel because of the uncertainty of the future.

However, can the West European countries develop an attitude that is completely different from the present one? In my opinion, the theory that West Europe can act as a certain third force is incorrect, since West Europe is not a third force either in a social respect or from the international political viewpoint. Quite a few West European countries belong to the same bloc, the same military organization, as the United States. I can say, nevertheless, that this matter must be appraised with differentiation. The role and possibilities of West Europe differ under conditions of detente and under those of tension. In the latter case, its dependence on the bloc manifests itself much more acutely. Among other reasons, that is why the United States is exacerbating tension. Already in 1977 President Carter issued the directive that military bloc policy must be strengthened.

The United States has spent a great deal of energy on inducing West Europe to join the December NATO decision. However, the Americans have not succeeded, nonetheless, in formulating this decision the way they wanted. [paragraph continues]

For instance, they demanded that the West Europeans should request placement of U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory. However, the West Europeans have only accepted the role of satisfying the U.S. demand concerning the placement of those missiles. What is at issue here is not a nuance, this is a qualitative difference, since the Europeans know that those weapons are American weapons and that those missiles serve U.S. objectives and are subordinated to U.S. strategy and they also know that the Europeans have no influence on conditions for, and the time of, their use.

Falin: Detente, improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, provide the possibility for more independence for West Europe in decisionmaking, even if not in global matters. West Europe can display more flexibility in a detente period. It is worth mentioning here President Carter's statements of 12 December last year and 23 January this year. Precisely in these he speaks of restoring the U.S. leading role in the world. What he means by this is that U.S. leading role is to be restored primarily among the capitalist countries. He links all this with increasing the U.S. military strength. Everything else is secondary. It deserves attention that Carter admits in these speeches for the first time that these thoughts of his did not originate today or yesterday, but that they already had existed when he was not yet president. By this he himself admits that his election promises to reduce the military budget and his promise that these funds would be spent on developing health care and the solution of other social problems constituted only a device by which he wanted to win additional votes, and indeed did win them, in the neck-to-neck race against Ford.

[Question] Regarding the present U.S. administration, can one speak of consistency, or is it merely ad hoc tactical decisions, "zigzags," that characterize the administration's policy?

Falin: This question can be answered with Leonid Brezhnev's word: The U.S. administration was consistent in one respect. For 3 years, since it assumed office, it has been seeking only its own advantages and has cast doubts on every constructive initiative, proposal and idea and the initiatives of its own predecessors and other governments. It, alone, has introduced destructive elements in international relations, which have created considerable tension from the beginning of this administration. This applies not only to relations between the United States and the socialist countries, but also to U.S. relations with its allies and the countries of the Third World.

[Question] How could the West European allies be characterized in this respect?

Falin: TIME wrote just recently that the West European allies support the United States because they are in solidarity with it, but not because they agree with Carter's policy.

Zagladin: Solidarity and agreement seem to be in contradiction with each other...

Falin: They find it very difficult to agree with the arbitrary acts and decisions that abound in the policy of the present U.S. Government. However, as the saying goes, belonging to an outfit imposes certain obligations.

[Question] Can one detect a willingness to return to negotiations in some factors by the West European countries--for instance, in the matter of the Pershing II and the cruise missiles?

Falin: Concern over the adoption of the NATO decision can be felt in the position of certain West European countries, concern over the fact that the socialist countries have to respond to this NATO decision in some manner, since the NATO decision leads to a changing of the situation, the disruption of the balance of power. It is now realized in West Europe more clearly than at the moment of the adoption of the decision that deployment of new U.S. missiles on their territory would result in a diminishment of West Europe security. The placement of each new missile will reduce the security and stability that have been achieved as a result of detente.

Zagladin: Speaking of negotiations, among states with equal rights, negotiations are possible only on the basis of equality. However, the negotiations proposed by the NATO countries would be negotiations subject to preconditions and, moreover, negotiations in which pressure is brought to bear on the partner, since, if we do not accept NATO's conditions by 1983 new missiles will be deployed that have not existed to date.

Falin: They will deploy qualitatively new weapons. Not modernization, but completely new weapons are involved. For instance, the cruise missile is a weapon the like of which has not existed until now in the arsenals of countries. If the socialist countries had proposed negotiations under the conditions proposed by the NATO countries to us, then, of course--and this cannot be doubted in the least--the NATO countries would not have agreed to such negotiations. In coordination with other Warsaw Pact countries, Leonid Brezhnev, in the autumn of last year, proposed negotiations without any preconditions.

Zagladin: Moreover, he even declared that the Soviet Union would be prepared to unilaterally reduce its own medium-range missile weapons, that is, not only has he not set any conditions; but has gone even further.

Falin: These problems are bound to make the West European countries uneasy, just as they also are making us, all the socialist countries, uneasy--this, too, is obvious. There is no other way but negotiations based on equality. It is only possible to come to terms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. If these principles are not observed, there will be no agreement of any kind. If we had disregarded these principles, then it would have been impossible to achieve the agreements at the negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. No state acts against its own security, no matter how "nice" the negotiations may be and no matter what "nice" proposals the other side makes.

Zagladin: Of course, the West European countries are reacting in different ways to this problem. There are countries which are directly affected by these matters, on whose territories these missiles would be placed, and there are countries left out of the missile deployment plan. Then there is, for instance, France, which has its own missiles and regards these problems from its own viewpoint, while the FRG has participated in preparing and adopting the NATO decision to a considerably greater extent than the rest, although, as time goes on, the FRG also increasingly understands the dangers of this decision.

There is also self-frightening involved in the matter. To be sure, efforts were made to justify the decision by claiming that a superiority of strength allegedly has been achieved by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. Of course, there is no question of a superiority of strength, we can only speak of an equilibrium of strength, which had been admitted also by Western politicians until recently. Also, secret NATO documents have said that Western strength is superior. And, recently, Carter himself stated that the United States has a superiority of strength. However, the Western countries have convinced themselves that the danger is from the East and have been worked over by the Western mass information media to such an extent that even many honest people who do not strive to sharpen tension and intensify the arms race, even these people think that such a danger exists and that a remedy must be sought against this danger. On the one hand, all this is taken advantage of by those who want to place U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe and who try to continue driving Europe toward a dead end. On the other hand, all this disturbs those who could act and do something against this decision.

[Question] Exactly what do you have in mind when you refer to a disturbing effect?

Zagladin: For one thing, to show how dangerous this propaganda is. Carter strove for 4 years to convince U.S. public opinion of a Soviet military threat. Then he went to Vienna and signed the SALT II treaty and placed its ratification on the agenda. However, allegedly, there exists, as we have discussed before, a "Soviet threat." Therefore, U.S. public opinion had to be convinced that this treaty is beneficial for the United States, although the opposite was maintained yesterday. Carter has become a captive of his own propaganda, his statements on a Soviet danger, and he has gone further down the path of more and more new concessions to the military-industrial complex. He tried to buy the good will of this complex by throwing additional millions into the cauldron of armament. The paradoxical situation has arisen where certain military experts, experts who say that this document is necessary for the United States, have turned out to be the most convinced supporters of SALT II. To be sure, they realize what a dangerous game is being played.

[Question] With time, anxiety increases in West Europe. Is this also reflected in Chancellor Schmidt's latest proposal?

Falin: This proposal contains many, a great many, unknown elements....

Zagladin: Helmut Schmidt's proposal reflects both concern and that particular self-frightening of which we have spoken. This proposal reflects everything, including the wish not to oppose the Americans and the wish not to go against the wind.

Falin: In the present situation, not a single state can disregard the fact that the military programs accepted in NATO are valid not for 4 years, but until the next presidential elections. Let us suppose that Carter will be re-elected and also the Bonn coalition will remain in office. The point is that the military development is programmed until the end of the century--irrespective of which political group or political figure is in office at that time. And this means--and Carter has spoken of this--that, according to the U.S. concepts, the implementation of this program is irrespective of how the political situation will develop in the world and also irrespective of whether disarmament talks will be conducted successfully or unsuccessfully.

[Question] Thus, you find that there is a danger that throught the implementation of these militarist programs armaments would become a particular automatic process that would limit even the freedom of action of politicians who support detente?

Zagladin: They would have a much more difficult job in that situation, in any case.

Falin: Experience shows that those who let themsleves be swept away by the tide find it very difficult to row back later. Let us take the fifties, for instance. Truman initiated the program for developing a U.S. strategic bomber force, on the pretext of mendacious slogans, by alleging that the United States was endangered since the Soviet Union had drawn ahead of the United States in that area. Later, Kennedy initiated the same kind of program in the area of strategic missiles. In this matter, as in others, the Soviet potential was overestimated fivefold or sixfold. When the falsifiers were unmasked, no one demanded the return of the allotted funds, and the program's mechanism was already in motion. And when one side begins to develop new military equipment and qualitatively and quantitatively new weapons, the other side also is compelled to do something. It is inconceivable for the game to continue one-sidedly. Security can be compared to interconnecting vessels. When there is more put into one such vessel, the level of the other rises as well. We should also realize: There is no such situation where only two countries or groups of countries is affected by the arms race. Others, practically every country, also become involved in such a process. For instance, already today the developing countries' military expenditures considerably exceed the sums they receive from all sources to assist their economic development. Apart from that, while the development of new weapons is extremely costly, even industrially less developed countries can come into the possession of the ultimate product of mass production. For instance, an atom bomb costs less today than the launching of the publication of a large paper that is expected to be successful with the public. Proceeding from all this as a premise, the Warsaw Pact countries have concluded more than once in their documents that the "logic of approach" to things must be changed, a revision of this logic and philosophy must be achieved. It is necessary to switch from the logic of deterrence, as a presumed main factor of security, to the logic of peace and peaceful relations, as the real main factor of security.

Zagladin: One cannot disregard the fact that in the latest statements by U.S. politicians and some West European politicians the socialist countries are referred to as adversaries and even enemies. The term calling the socialist countries partners has all but disappeared. It is quite understandable that they want to justify their acts in this manner. Unfortunately, the present U.S. Government does not strive at all for greater stability in the world, makes no efforts whatsoever to insure that the socialist countries and the nonsocialist countries should approach the existing problems as partners.

Falin: It is not at all inevitable, for instance, that we should approach the problems of energy and environmental protection and others of a similar nature emerging today as adversaries.

Zagladin: The need to resolve requirements common to the entire world--they include the global problems of peace and cooperation--are more and more evidently arising, such as for us to prevent ecological and raw material crises. Cooperation makes it entirely possible for us to find the answers to these problems. The difference lies in the fact that socialism proceeds from exploring these possibilities for the good of mankind, while under the political philosophy of the West the goal is different. There are quite talented and farsighted and also shortsighted politicians in the West, but the class foundation of their political approach is the endeavor to achieve unilateral advantages to the detriment of the interests of others.

From this viewpoint, socialist policy, which does not regard the struggle for peace as a struggle between two wrestlers in the ring, is playing a tremendous role. The point is not who is stronger, but that a policy must be pursued which can neutralize the logic of destruction. Of course, that is a very complicated task. And, if only for that reason, a relationship as between partners is highly significant from this viewpoint.

Of course, when I refer to partners, I do not mean those who struggle for socialism and communism, for it is obvious that they are our most faithful friends and allies, but I have in mind Western politicians who favor a return to a more rational policy. There are quite a few who can act out of such a position. It is our common task and endeavor to attain together with them that the world should not end up in a blind alley from which we could no longer extricate ourselves.

ABLAMOV COMMENTS ON OPEC MEETING IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD081530 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The two-day emergency OPEC conference with the participation of oil and energy ministers of the organisation's member-countries is closing in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) today. The conference has examined the important question of outlining OPEC's long-term strategy for the 1980s in the field of extraction, processing, and sale of oil, in particular of fixing oil prices. It is interesting to note that the significance of this conference, like the subsequent OPEC meetings devoted to long-term plans, is realized well in the West, where attempts are being made already now to influence the OPEC decisions. Such a step, for example, is the bill tabled in the Senate of the U.S. Congress on a sharp increase in the strategic oil reserves in the country. At present, these reserves are equal to 91 million barrels. It is planned to increase them to reach 1,000 million barrels by 1985. It is easy to see that this measure of the United States is spearheaded against OPEC. By means of big oil reserves, Washington wants to receive an opportunity to bring down the prices of oil, thus inflicting economic damage to the OPEC member-countries. This is not concealed also by the author of the bill, Senator Nancy Kassenbaum, who linked the question of U.S. oil reserves with the prices of oil in the world market.

It must be said in general that by its activity OPEC has long exasperated the West. One of the causes of this exasperation is OPEC's striving to play an increasingly active role in establishing a new world economic order. It is for a long time now that the developing countries, including many OPEC member-states, are demanding that the West restructure its world economic relations on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. At all international forums, the Western countries are strongly criticised for the policy of plundering the raw material resources of the developing countries. Scared by the clearly anti-imperialist essence of this movement of the developing countries, the West is trying to split their ranks, in particular to pit the OPEC member-countries against other young Asian, African and Latin American states. With this aim an attempt is made to shift onto OPEC responsibility for the difficult economic situation of the developing countries, to explain the huge balance of payments deficit of these countries, which reaches 30 billion dollars a year, by the increase in the price of oil by the OPEC member-countries.

The OPEC member-countries are exposing this invention, showing that the cause of the economic difficulties experienced by the developing countries lies in the unfavourable conditions of trade between the West and the young states, in the policy of economic dependence. OPEC is itself suffering from galloping inflation in the Western countries, the steadily increasing difference in the prices of the products purchased in the West and the products exported by them. The increase in the price of oil by the OPEC member countries is explained in a large measure by the striving to keep up with world inflation at least in a way.

An acute problem at the meeting in At-Ta'if and the subsequent OPEC meetings is that of further invigoration of OPEC's role in the movement for establishing a new world economic order, of consolidating the developing countries in this struggle. This presages a further sharpening of differences between the West and the developing states.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON MILITARY THREAT IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD081516 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 8 May 80

["Imperialist Threat in the Indian Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--The turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation "requires of Afro-Asian countries collective efforts, adherence to principle and political courage. In this difficult struggle they have the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind," it is said in the Soviet foreign policy magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]

It notes that a serious concern of Indian Ocean littoral states is caused "besides the concentration there of the biggest American naval armada in modern history also by the sinister Pentagon plans to mine vital waterways."

"The imperialist 'hawks' are going so far as to threaten to use tactical nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf in the event of 'contingencies'."

The dangerous activities of imperialist circles in the Indian Ocean are fully supported by Beijing, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS points out. "The Chinese leadership most directly associates the 'strengthening of security' in the Indian Ocean with the growth of American military presence there. It has not only unconditionally approved of the U.S. plans to set up military bases on Diego Garcia and in other parts of the area, but is also pressuring ASEAN countries in an attempt to help the Americans regain their former military bases there."

"The USSR's position on the question of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean is absolutely clear," the magazine stresses. "Soviet leaders have repeatedly stated that our country supports the struggle by littoral countries to prevent the Indian Ocean from becoming an arena for the establishment of military bases of various powers. As to the Soviet Union, it never had and does not have any intention to set up military bases in the Indian Ocean."

BREZHNEV, KILLANIN DISCUSS 'PROBLEMS' IN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

LD071018 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 7 May 80

["Leonid Brezhnev Receives IOC President M. Killanin"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, at the Kremlin on May 7.

It was pointed out during their conversation that the Soviet Union fully observes the commitments it has assumed and is doing everything possible to preserve in the present complicated international conditions the noble spirit of the Olympic movement, based on good will and friendship among the peoples. They exchanged opinions on problems that have arisen in the international sports and Olympic movement.

Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the Olympics-80 Organising Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was present at the meeting.

POLICY REGARDING MICRONESIA AT ODDS WITH UN CHARTER DECLARATION

LD081421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Modenov: "Course Toward Annexation: U.S. Ruling Circles Are Seeking to 'Swallow Up' Mocronesia"]

[Text] The present U.S. administration, which has mounted a broad campaign to undermine the relaxation of international tension, is paying increasing attention to the creation of stronghold bases for the Pentagon in regions many thousands of miles away from U.S. territory and is seeking to resurrect the old aggressive military blocs and create new ones. Washington has recently been paying special attention to the strategic position of Micronesia, which is a U.S. Trust Territory. The U.S. press has frankly written that many of the islands of it's archipelagoes which have been turned into military bases could become an inalienable part of some superbloc which the United States proposes to create under its aegis in the Pacific Ocean basin.

Let us recall that since World War II some 11 non-self-governing territories, formerly under the mandate of the League of Nations, and a number of other territories joined the international system of UN trusteeship. Of these, 10 have already implemented their right to self-determination and independence proclaimed in the UN charter as the goal of the trust system. And only the trusteeship of the former Japanese mandate territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia) has been deliberately extended through the fault of the United States, which is the trustee-state. Washington is now doing everything to bypass the UN Charter and the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and to annex Micronesia, unlawfully making it part of the United States.

The agreement between the United States and the UN Security Council on Micronesia's Trusteeship was concluded in 1947. It defined Micronesia as "a strategic Trust Territory." Under the agreement the United States must promote the political, economic and social progress of the Trust Territory's population and eventually prepare conditions for implementing its people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

How has the U.S. Government fulfilled its commitments as the governing power in Micronesia?

Many documents, including materials of the UN Committee on Decolonization, and evidence from preresentatives of Micronesia attest that the Pacific islands population's almost 30-year spell under the trusteeship of the world's most powerful and richest capitalist power has not created conditions for true political, economic and cultural progress. The islands' inhabitants have limited rights, as they did many years ago. They are frocible resettled, they suffer from unemployment, illiteracy and disease. [paragraph continues]

Lands are unceremoniously taken from them for the siting of Pentagon establishments. And it is no accident that the magazine AFRICAN MIRROR, describing U.S. colonialist policy with respect to the Trust Territory and the plight of its population, called Micronesia "an American Bantustan."

Micronesia includes the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands. In all there are over 2,000 islands and atolls here of which only about 100 are inhabited. The total area of Micronesia is 1,800 square kilometers and its population is 126,200. The three main groups of islands stretch thousands of kilometers into the western part of the Pacific--a region of important significance for international shipping. It is above all its advantageous geographical conditions which also predetermine Micronesia's significance for the Pentagon's military-strategic calculations.

Washington's policy with respect to Micronesia is inseparable from the overall strategy of U.S. imperialism in the Pacific Ocean basin. As is well known, the U.S. ruling circles are counting on consolidating the role of the United States as the dominant power in the Pacific region and on turning it into their own military bridgehead targeted against the Soviet Union and the independent Asian countries. Together with the military base on the Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, the network of U.S. island-based military bridgeheads in the Pacific is reminiscent of a sort of pair of "strategic pincers" in which the United States is trying to squeeze its "potential opponents" in Asia.

The first U.S. military bases in Micronesia were created back during World War II on islands won from Japan at the time. It was precisely there, for instance, that the U.S. bombers which delivered the nuclear strikes against Hiroshima and Nagasaki were based. Today dozens of Pentagon establishments are situated in Micronesia. Large ports for basing and servicing Trident nuclear-powered submarines, airfields for strategic aircraft, a petroleum refinery and depots for a strategic stock of petroleum products, training fields and military materiel stocks have already been created, are being installed or are being planned, according to foreign press reports, on the Mariana Islands closest to Asian shores--these islands, incidentally, are of the greatest interest to the Pentagon--and on the Palau Islands. Under the "agreement" the United States imposed on the Marians Islands it is planned to "lease" to the Pentagon for virtually 100 years two-thirds of the territory of the Island of Tinian and a considerable part of the Island of Saipan. The Kwajalein Atoll has also been "leased" for 99 years to the U.S. Military Department.

It should be recalled that on the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls (Marshall Islands), from which the indigenous inhabitants have been driven, tests of U.S. atom and hydrogen bombs were carried out for a long time. The ominous consequences of these tests for the local population are admitted even by U.S. official circles.

That is how Washington is in practice grossly flouting the UN Charter and the Trusteeship agreement, not one of whose clauses gives the United States permission to turn the Trust Territory into a Pentagon firing range for testing weapons of mass destruction. The flouting of international norms and the governing power's disregard for the lives and health of the Trust Territory's inhabitants are a graphic example of how U.S. imperialism is "safeguarding" human rights in Micronesia.

Official Washington, which usually takes advantage of any opportunity to act in the role of some kind of defender of the peoples' right to decide their destiny for themselves, instead of leading matters toward the decolonization of the strategic trust territory, is essentially gradually transforming it into its colonial possession. To facilitate the solution of this task the United States is seeking artificially to split Micronesia and impose different colonialist statuses on individual regions and then "swallow" them up.

Referring to the ethnic features of the population of the different island groups, the United States, flagrantly violating the UN Charter, has divided the Trust Territory into four separate island regions--the Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands (without the Palau Islands) and the Palau Islands. The Mariana Islands have already been virtually assimilated into the United States. In early 1978 it was announced that these islands' new status as the territory of "a community within the framework of political alliance with the United States" had come into force. The inhabitants of the archipelago, essentially turned into a U.S. holding, were granted autonomy only in local affairs.

Washington has launched no less energetic annexationist activity with regard to the other three parts of its trust territory. It is a case of imposing a separate treaty (for a term of 15 years) on each of these island groups on the status of "free association" with the United States, that is, again, of their joining to the United States albeit under a new mask.

In 1977 the Carter Administration announced its intention to end the trusteeship over Micronesia in 1981. This statement, if it reflected the United States' genuine desire to grant the people of Micronesia independence and the right to self-determination, could only be welcomed. However, subsequent practical steps, as can be seen in the example of the Mariana Islands, attest to absolutely different motives concealed behind the U.S. administration's declarations.

The Soviet Union believes that the question of Mirconesia's future political status should be resolved in strict accordance with the UN Charter and the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. The USSR representatives at international forums, including the United Nations, have frequently stated that the United States, having received the mandate to Micronesia's Trusteeship, used it as a screen for actually swallowing up this territory.

The USSR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations sent a statement to the UN secretary general on 21 February 1980 on the question of U.S. annexationist actions with regard to Micronesia. This document again draws attention to Washington's continuing unlawful actions. "The fact that the United States is using the Trust Territory, including the Palau Islands and Tinian, Kwajalein and Eniwetok and others for the siting of its military bases and strongholds is of special concern," the statement notes. The United Nations and its relevant organs, confronted with these actions on the part of a governing power, should undertake the measures prescribed by the UN Charter to prevent the implementation of U.S. annexationist plans with regard to Micronesia, the document says.

The last Trust Territory--Micronesia--remains on earth. The duty of the United Nations and its organs is to prevent the Micronesian Islands from remaining Pentagon strongholds threatening peace and security in the Pacific Ocean. The population of these islands must acquire independence.

PRAVDA CENSURES DIPLOMATIC, MILITARY BACKING FOR ISRAEL

LD081503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Supporting the Aggressor"]

[Text] New York, 1 May--The UN Security Council has voted on a draft resolution in support of the Palestinian people's just struggle. This document again stresses the Palestinians' inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, including the right to create an independent state in Palestine. The resolution also states that Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in June 1967, Jerusalem included.

The voting again showed just how hypocritical Washington's Near East policy is. The U.S. representatives vetoed the draft resolution, thereby blocking its adoption. Commenting on Washington's stance on the Palestinian issue in the United Nations, the New York TIMES writes today that the United States has essentially remained isolated in its attempt to save the Camp David agreements.

USSR representative M.A. Kharlamov stated that there can be no peace and tranquillity in the Near East unless the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate demands for the return of the homeland that was taken away from them are satisfied. While the world community advocates an all-embracing, just settlement of the Near East problem, the United States invariably sides with the aggressor, the Soviet representative pointed out.

While the American representative in the UN building on the east river was vetoeing a resolution condemning the Israeli aggressors and calling for the Palestinians to be granted their inalienable rights, S. Linowitz, the U.S. President's special representative in the Near East, arrived in Jerusalem. During his talks with Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, the press reports, there was discussion of details of the upcoming talks between Israel and Egypt on granting the Palestinians so-called "autonomy" within the framework of the Camp David deal.

It is also reported that Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizmann has left Washington after securing White House agreement to supply the engines for the new fighters Tel Aviv is developing. Thus Washington is trying to impose its own "solution" of the Near East problems both through diplomatic maneuvers and through increasing military support for the occupiers.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES MUSKIE ON APPOINTMENT

LD082242 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has sent a telegramme to Edmund S. Muskie, secretary of state of the United States of America.

The telegramme says: "Please accept, esteemed Mr Muskie, my congratulations on the occasion of your appointment as secretary of state of the United States of America.

"I should like to express the hope that your activities at this responsible post will contribute to the constructive development of Soviet-American relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and stronger peace."

MUSKIE REASSURES SENATE ON FOREIGN POLICY COURSE

LD082012 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] In the United States Edmund Muskie will be sworn in later today as the new secretary of state. His appointment has been approved by the Senate. During their discussions many senators expressed concern over the growing influence on American foreign policy by the bellicose presidential national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

They noted that it had been Brzezinski who insisted on the abortive incursion into Iran on the 24th of last month. The former secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who objected to the incursion, had to resign. Edmund Muskie, in his replies to the anxious senators assured them that he would have more influence on the country's foreign policy than Brzezinski.

FORTHCOMING GROMYKO-MUSKIE MEETING IN VIENNA NOTED

LD081630 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 8 May 80

["On Andrey Gromyko's Forthcoming Meeting With Edmund Muskie"--TASS headline]

[Text] --On mutual agreement member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the appointed Secretary of State of the United States Edmund Muskie will meet in Vienna this May 16th to discuss questions of mutual interest.

KOLESNICHENKO VIEWS CAUSES, AFTERMATH OF VANCE RESIGNATION

LD081225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "When a Secretary of State Departs..."]

[Text] New York, May--They parted politely, almost amicably. The letter to the President in which C. Vance tendered his resignation from the post of secretary of state was signed: "Yours respectfully, Cy" (short for Cyrus). The President did not remain in debt. His reply letter (the resignation was accepted immediately) contained compliments to Vance and a promise to "continue heeding his opinion and advice on major problems for the United States." It was signed with the words: "Your friend Jimmy Carter."

By the time these warm messages were exchanged, however, a deep gulf divided these two people. And the fact was that J. Carter not only did not intend to "heed the advice" of his friend in the future but had not done so for a long time. The military adventure in Iran, which Carter undertook despite protests from Vance and which served as the formal reason for his resignation, was merely the last straw.

The disagreements between the President and his secretary of state were growing increasingly profound as Carter departed further and further from the realistic foreign policy course which he solemnly swore to follow on the Capitol dais 20 January 1977.

One recalls the last months of 1976, when the future president sought seclusion in his hometown of Plains to put together his team, as people here said. The appointment of Cyrus Vance as secretary of state was evaluated positively by the American public at the time. In particular, commentators pointed in numerous commentaries to Vance's even-tempered, realistic approach to resolving disputed international problems, his reliance on negotiation, not force, and his statements in favor of curbing the arms race (only shortly before this Vance had supported such an appeal from the American UN Association) and in favor of concluding the new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

At the time few Americans attached any special significance to the fact that for the appointment of the President's assistant for national security affairs the choice fell on Z. Brzezinski--the very man who back in 1975, while chairman of the well-known "Trilateral Commission," offered his services to the then presidential candidate Carter as an adviser on foreign policy questions. To be fair, it should be said that even then this appointment had alarmed serious observers: Brzezinski had long since earned a reputation as a calculating political careerist and intriguer and as a militant anti-Soviet prepared to undertake an extreme aggravation of the international situation.

This alarm proved justified. The new administration's very first foreign policy steps were characterized by vagueness, lurches from side to side, contradictoriness of decisions and unpredictability of successive actions.

"The 'personal drama' of former Secretary of State C. Vance," L. Gelb, a former State Department official, writes, "is his unsuccessful struggle with Z. Brzezinski for influence over President Carter, the struggle to decide who would gain the upper hand in politics and power."

On the whole, this rivalry reflected the different approach by groupings of the U.S. ruling class to the question of what the country's foreign policy course should be--adherence to the policy of detente, taking today's realities into account, or a return to confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to fanning international conflicts and reviving the "world policeman" policy. The same L. Gelb remarks that "at the same time as Vance was endeavoring to halt the slide of U.S. foreign policy toward overt anti-Sovietism and attached importance to accords with the Soviet Union, particularly on arms control, Brzezinski was seeking to prove that such agreements merely 'lull' the American people into a false sense of security. Brzezinski was pursuing the clear aim of reducing Soviet-American relations to the level of a trial of strength, to the level of confrontation."

Of course, unprincipled manipulation of foreign policy to one's own advantage is nothing new here. But never before in U.S. history has there been a President who would so openly and cynically place his own election interests above objective national interests.

The "born-again hawk" J. Carter (as he is called here by analogy with the term "born-again Christian Baptist," among whom he numbers himself) has proved more dangerous than and has even outdone the "traditional hawks."

"The former, for example, are able to calculate what a particular crisis situation will cost them, and therefore they think before going into it; but the 'born-again hawks' inflame a situation without noticing the danger point or foreseeing the consequences," the New York TIMES concludes.

It has now become known that the details of the military attack of Iran had been undergoing a honing process in darkened Pentagon offices since last November. Unable to believe their own ears, people are now learning the details of the "rescue operation" which, it turns out, included plans to seize an airport and to bomb Tehran "with possible casualties among the civilian population" and the active use of F-4 and A-7 fighter-bombers. In short, as one of the participants in the operation admitted, the President gave permission for "everything necessary" to be done on Iranian soil. This "necessary" included even overthrowing the existing government, as newspapers here are already writing openly. The "born-again hawk" went right ahead without thinking about the possible outcome of the dangerous adventure in Iran.

It is characteristic that Vance dated his letter of resignation 21 April. He had decided to quit his post regardless of whether or not the hostages (or even some of them) were rescued.

Another purpose of Vance's resignation is also becoming clear--to draw American public attention to White House policies, which are dragging the country to the brink of the precipice. And this has happened. It is hard to describe the shock which reigned here during the first following the secretary of state's resignation. The display "unity" around the President, on which his advisers were counting so much in the election campaign by conceiving the "rescue" operation in Iran, collapsed in a flash. "In any case we need military action," they had said. "Americans will see that the country is in danger and will rally around their President."

Americans, in increasing numbers at any rate, really have seen the danger threatening their country, but they have realized that this danger stems from... the White House.

E. Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, declares in his first cautious interviews that he does intend to take "secondary roles" and that he believes in the peaceful solution of international conflicts. But commentators are asking this question: Will he cloak with his authority the dangerous foreign policy adventurism of the White House and contribute to its further slithering into confrontation and conflict or will he try, as far as he is able, to oppose that disastrous course, as his predecessor did?

COMBAT TASKS OF U.S. 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION VIEWED

LD081401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen M. Belov, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "We Publish at Readers' Request": "Division of Helicopter Gendarmes"--first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Readers Snr Lt B. Sinkevich, Snr Lt Ye. Yurkov and others ask us to describe the 101st **Airborne** [vozdushno-shturmovaya] Division which is part of the U.S. interventionist "quick reaction corps."

In its persistent desire to achieve military supremacy the Pentagon is gambling on introducing new weapons systems and combat equipment, which is accompanied by substantial changes in the organization of troops and forms and means of combat operations. This has been reflected, for instance, in the creation and development of combined troops formations of a new type adapted to rapid air transfer thanks to the presence of a sufficient quantity of their own aircraft.

The first such formation was the air-mobile division created in 1965, later renamed the Airborne [vozdushno-shturmovaya] Division. For over 3 years it was actively employed in the aggression against Vietnam where according to the assessments of the Western press it showed its advantages over other U.S. ground forces formations in terms of its mobility and ability to maneuver forces and equipment rapidly over large expanses under conditions of difficult access terrain. The newspaper the ARMY TIMES boastfully revealed that this division, together with the 82d Airborne Landing [vozdushno-desantnaya] Division "makes up an important part of the world police force."

However, there were also admissions of a different kind. In the fighting for the central plateau in South Vietnam the losses of this division's 1st brigade, NEWSWEEK emphasized, were "among the gravest incurred by the Americans in a single operation."

The Pentagon strategists decided to draw from the experience of the abortive military adventure in Vietnam conclusions for building the ground troops, in particular for further enhancing the combat effectiveness of the air-mobile forces. Throughout the seventies numerous test exercises were held with a view to determining the optimum organizational structure, and system for the control and all-round support for the division and seeking the most effective means and tactical methods of action for its units and ways of enhancing their survival ability under the conditions of their use in various military operation theaters. Special significance was attached to the reequipping of the airborne [vozdushno-shturmovaya] division's units with sophisticated helicopters and highly mobile air-transportable types of artillery and antiaircraft facilities, antitank guided missiles and other armaments.

The U.S. Army now has one airborne [vozdushno-shturmovaya] division--the 101st. There exists a standard pattern for its organization. In accordance with this variant the division's main combat subunits are nine air-mobile infantry battalions which can be brought together into three brigades. There is also an air-mobile reconnaissance battalion, the "Vulcan" anti-aircraft division (20-mm six-barrel anti-aircraft guns), a communications battalion and a combat engineer battalion. In particular a fire-support helicopter battalion, three battalions [division] with 105-mm howitzers and one battalion with 155-mm howitzers capable of using nuclear shells are subordinated to the division's artillery command.
[paragraph continues]

The division's army aviation group consists of two helicopter transport and assault-landing battalions and one helicopter transport battalion, and a general-purpose helicopter company. The division has a rear command with its own subunits.

In accordance with the standard pattern the numerical strength of the airborne division's personnel is set at 18,076. The regular strength has provision for 422 helicopters of various designations: 88 reconnaissance helicopters 87 combat (fire support) helicopters, 199 multipurpose (general helicopters) and 48 transport helicopters. They comprise the division's aerial component designed to undertake reconnaissance and resolve fire tasks, to carry out airborne dashes of tactical groupings, including air-mobile subunits with artillery and other means of reinforcement and also to escort them in flight and provide fire support after a drop, to undertake assault strikes from the air, to ensure material supply and so forth. A section of army aircraft specialists has been introduced into the division's headquarters for the skilled use of the helicopters included in the various subunits and for their control.

According to the assessment of the foreign military press as a result of the improvement of the organization and armament systems a sharp increase has been successfully attained in the airborne division's potential for warfare under conditions where conventional and nuclear weapons are used, for the destruction of the enemy's means of nuclear attack, and for fighting his tanks and other armored vehicles and aircraft and helicopters. It is noted that the division has become better adapted to the execution of combat tasks under various conditions in different theaters of military operations. An important result of the division's improvement is considered to be the enhancement of its degree of adaptation to maneuvering in greater depth on strategic and tactical scales, to transfer across the ocean on heavy transport aircraft and on seagoing ships, to rapid delivery, on the division's own helicopters, to the region of combat operations and directly to the battlefield.

In 1976 and 1978 units of the 101st Airborne Division with its own armaments and combat equipment were transferred from the United States to West Europe during "Reforger" exercises. After transfer the division took part in corps exercises on the most "threatened" sectors. The main content of the exercises was the rehearsal of questions of organizing and conducting defensive and offensive operations.

The significance of the 101st Airborne Division has increased particularly in recent years when the U.S. administration, reluctant to come to terms with the objective course of historical development, has openlymouthed an offensive against detente and steered a course toward the escalation of the arms race, the suppression of the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle, the return of its lost economic and military strategic positions and the seizure of new ones far away from the United States. The notorious "quick reaction corps" is being knocked together as a strike force for armed invasion into other countries and the seizure of regions with sources of oil and other types of strategic raw materials. The 101st Airborne Division becomes an essential component of the corps.

Its use is planned in conjunction with the 82d Airborne Division. They are to comprise the advance detachment in an invasion. The units and subunits of both divisions have undergone special training in mounting an invasion and in actions in desert regions and the seizure of oilfields. According to the Pentagon strategists' calculations, the two divisions at full strength can be delivered from U.S. territory to the Persian Gulf region, for instance, within 3 days and can immediately embark on combat operations.

The airborne division's transfer across the ocean is envisaged as a rule by a combined method: using aircraft of the strategic military transport air command and by sea, on landing vessels and ships. It is also planned to concentrate its units in advance on floating and ground bases situated in the vicinity of the region of forthcoming combat operations.

During the combat operations the use of the airborne division is envisaged both for the independent execution of tasks and for joint actions with other formations. It can be used as a highly mobile reserve for the command of a group of armies or army corps and can operate at full strength for the rapid delivery of deep strikes, the performance of highly maneuverable operations over a large area, and the containment of the enemy forces over an extensive region or it can operate broken down into brigades or battalions to deliver and build up strikes against the enemy consistently and to apply constant pressure upon enemy targets.

The Pentagon and NATO leadership views the 101st division as a factor promoting the introduction of promising new forms and methods of armed struggle. Here special significance is attached to the combined application in operations and battle of airborne and armored formations supported by tactical and army aircraft and various new means of armed struggle.

According to foreign press reports, bourgeois theorists are nurturing the concept of a new "blitzkrieg." They imagine the "blitzkrieg's" tactical scheme in the form of a rapid breach in the enemy's defense by motorized and armored troops supported by tactical and army aircraft, the parrying of counterattacks and counterstrikes by the enemy armored forces by means of helicopter antitank formations (brigades and regiments) and rapid in-depth raids by airborne formations and units with a view to delivering "striking" blows, demoralizing the enemy and defeating him rapidly. The authors of the adventurist concept do not conceal forces necessary to seize foreign territories and suppress national liberation movements. The U.S. magazine ARMOR wrote in this connection: "If national liberation wars flare up, we will have the ideal means of ensuring rapid victory."

The airborne division is thus regarded as a promising new tool of aggression of U.S. imperialism. It is now preparing particularly actively to perform gendarme functions in all the regions where Washington lays claim to some "special" rights and interests.

IGOR ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD081256 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] In the commentary that follows our observer Igor Aleksandrov looks at one of the election promises given by Jimmy Carter in the 1976 election campaign:

One of the main promises given by the President during the last election campaign was to cut back military spending by 5-7 billion. But for the past 3 years no one in the White House has even tried to remember about this pledge, just as about scores of other pledges; it has been issued for the sole purpose of winning extra votes. What the White House is doing now is making plans for even bigger military expenditures. Attempts are made to justify the arms race, which is unprecedented in time of peace, by tales of a Soviet military threat and by references to the developments in Afghanistan, even despite the fact that plans to boost the United States military spending had been made long before these events took place.

The military-industrial complex is naturally all for the militarist policies of the administration. The munitions companies are busy counting their profits. The ELECTRONICS NEWS magazine, for example, said on 23rd March that the aerospace companies are in a jubilant mood and say that the good old times are back. This is because their profits have soared by 300 percent since 1979. Most other companies feel that their profits will be about just as high this year even despite growing economic instability.

While boosting the profits of the munitions corporations, mounting military spending is having a detrimental effect on the national economy in general and on (?popular) living standards in particular. The inflated military budget makes even worse the galloping inflation. Speaking about inflation the White House is trying to put the blame on the oil producing countries (?which have raised) the price of oil. But it says nothing about the fact that inflation is made even worse by pouring more and more money down the Pentagon's (?way). The latest increase in the United States military budget will aggravate inflation even more and this dooms to failure the widely advertised antiinflation program of the administration. The latest expreience proves that inflation cannot be curbed without putting a check on the appetites of the military-industrial complex and without holding back military spending. Militarization is the chief driving force behind inflation which is undermining the living standards of the people.

Mounting military spending results in growing unemployment. United States economists estimate that every billion of investments into the civilian industries creates from 75,000 to 150,000 jobs as compared to only 35,000 jobs in military production. That means that every billion dollars invested in weaponry results in an appreciable loss of jobs for the nation. These losses are estimated at 400,000 to 1,150,000. Washington is fully aware of all these statistics but the policy makers simply ignore them in their plans, giving preference to the interests of the military-industrial complex. That's why the administration had brushed aside its promise to cut back the level of unemployment down to 3 or 4 percent. During the month of April for example the number of unemployed rose by 825,000 reaching a rate of 7 percent and the figure will be far bigger by the end of the year.

The militarization of the budget is an important factor which is responsible for the falling value of the dollar on the international money markets. Mounting military spending is also reflected in growing taxes, and last but not least the militarization of the budget means a change in the national economic priorities when preference is given to guns rather than butter. That means in practice further cuts in federal spendings on social needs, when even the existing social programs are curtailed to say nothing of launching new ones.

Thus the current policy of putting the economy on a military footing is doing grave damage to the nation both in the social and in the economic aspects. What's more this policy heightens international tension and increases the threat of world peace.

PRAVDA ACCUSES U.S. OF 'BLACKMAILING' JAPAN ON IRAN SANCTIONS

LD090933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Washington's Hostages"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Ohira has visited the United States, Mexico and Canada. A key place in his tour was occupied by talks with U.S. President Carter in the White House. From the viewpoint of bilateral relations the latest Japanese-American summit meeting scarcely differed from previous ones. The guest from Tokyo was presented with the traditional package of reproaches and appeals to restrain foreign trade expansion (above all the export of Japanese cars, which have taken one-fourth of the American market) and to direct a more significant proportion of Japan's economic potential into military production.

However, the Carter-Ohira talks by no means amounted solely to questions of bilateral relations. The results of the meeting must be assessed in the overall context of present mutual relations between the United States and its allies. The White House apparently believes that the turn from detente toward confrontation and the exacerbation of international tension, apart from its other objectives, is intended to prevent the correlation of economic might, which is changing to the detriment of the United States, from depriving the United States of its leading role in the capitalist world and to make the junior partners align themselves with Washington even if this runs counter to their interests.

A striking example is provided by American pressure on Japan and Western Europe on the question of sanctions against Iran. Ohira was the first of the allied states' leaders to visit the United States since the Pentagon's failed attempt to free the hostages in Tehran by military force. Commentators were speculating as to how the White House would manage to justify its actions. But as far as can be judged from the results of the Carter-Ohira meeting, the junior partners are now being blackmailed with the threat of a repetition of such a venture.

In essence the U.S. allies have been placed in the position of Washington's hostages. Japan, for instance, is in a dilemma: If it does not join in with economic sanctions against Iran, the United States, they say, will have to resort to force of arms, and the Persian Gulf could become a zone of hostilities. And that threatens to stop deliveries of not only Iranian oil, but nearly all Near Eastern oil for a long time, and Japan's power industry is three-fourths dependent on that oil. Such blackmail forced the Japanese head of government to yield to pressure and--albeit with reservations--to align himself with the present U.S. administration's policy both with respect to Iran and on other questions.

Observers note that it was particularly important for Washington to impose its will on Tokyo on the threshold of the June meeting of leaders of the seven leading capitalist states in Venice, in order to avert a new explosion of dissatisfaction on the part of the junior partners at the unpredictable and dangerous zigzags of American policy.

IZBESTIYA SCORES HAWKISH POSTURING TOWARD CUBA

LD081021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Vernikov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Hawks Against Cuba"]

[Text] One would think that the reckless hotheads in Washington who can in no way reconcile themselves to the idea of socialist Cuba's existence would have learned something in 20 years. All their attempts to change the situation on the heroic Island of Freedom by military means and ideological subversion have been defeated. However, a new anti-Cuban campaign has been launched in the United States recently, and even certain prominent administration leaders have joined in, their mood being so bellicose that you cannot help concluding: Yes, they really have learned nothing in these past years; they have not benefited from any lesson.

It is scarcely necessary to list the latest anti-Cuban actions, planned, as has now been corroborated by the facts, directly by the CIA; they are already well known to the world public. It is much more important to analyze the factors that guided the U.S. ruling circles in resurrecting the bankrupt policy of threats and blackmail against Cuba and at the same time other Caribbean and Central American countries. And here too, mention must again be made of the "big stick" syndrome gripping certain people in Washington.

Even the American bourgeois press is noting that Washington needed to fuel tension in that region of the world as a kind of "defense reaction" to the changes taking place in certain countries. The United States, NATION weekly writes, regards the progressive transformations in the Caribbean as a serious threat to its strategic military and economic interests. "The present administration's strategy toward the countries of the region," the magazine stresses, "is a clear continuation of the counterrevolutionary and interventionist policy of the sixties."

True, time has changed the technical and tactical arsenal of this policy, making it much more dangerous to the fate of the Central American peoples and to thef fate of world peace. Today the United States is openly parading the threat to use the "quick-reaction forces" equipped with modern means of warfare and is threatening to land forces, mine sea routes or otherwise penalize "recalcitrants" who refuse to follow American policy's lead. This dangerous policy is also finding expression in the U.S. attempts to knock together in the Caribbean so called "peacekeeping" forces and "multinational patrol forces" endowed with purely policing functions.

The American ruling circles' cynicism and political blindness consist in the fact that they are inclined to perceive the "hand of Cuba," and not a historical pattern, in all the changes in the region. It is clearly for this reason that the document brought forth by the "Coalition for a Democratic Majority," an organization that unites the most bellicose U.S. political intriguers, is called "Dealing with Cuba." This even suggests to the administration revising the 1962 agreement whereby the United States promised not to attack Cuba. These are dangerous calls that were able to appear thanks to the fortile climate of the present anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria in the United States.

As history has shown, the Cuban people cannot be intimidated. This was recalled by Comrade F. Castro in his speech at the majestic May Day rally on revolution square in Havana. The saber rattling and other provocations merely betray imperialism's weakness in the face of its inevitable defeat in a place where it has been accustomed to feel at home. Blinded by impotent malice, the most shameless hawks in Washington are capable of making any reckless move.

Increasing Tensions, Provocations

ID090044 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] More reports are coming in from Washington every day about steps by the administration to worsen international tensions. There are lingering repercussions round the world following the American military action, which caused so much indignation and concern. But Washington is already aggravating tensions in another area, against Cuba. More from our news analyst Nikolay Turkatenko:

The Carter administration has chosen as the pretext for the current provocatory campaign against Cuba the departure from that country of groups of mostly rather doubtful persons who refuse to work honestly to promote and defend the gains of the Cuban revolution. But no mention is made of the fact that the Cuban Government did not intend to create any obstacles for the departure of these gusanos, as they are called on Cuba. On the contrary, Cubans are satisfied over the fact that spies, underhanded dealers, drug addicts and criminals are leaving.

A regularity can be traced in the anti-Cuban actions of the United States administration. This is that with the help of some particular provocation a situation is created to justify in the eyes of the American public Washington's foreign policy of force. Proceeding from a drive to prevent such social changes in the world that are undesirable for the United States monopolies, Washington has set itself a goal to increase its military presence in various parts of the world. One step has been taken in this direction, in the Caribbean region, in order to put pressure on Cuba and to intimidate the Central American nations.

As a pretext for the increasing military interference in the region by the United States a provocatory campaign was launched last year about a Soviet Army brigade on Cuba, allegedly threatening American security. The administration was reminded at that time that Soviet military specialists had been staying on Cuba for as long as 17 years and it had never occurred to anyone to make use of the fact for a campaign about a threat to American security.

Nevertheless, Washington did what it intended to do as a result of this provocation. It held large-scale naval and air force exercises in the Caribbean, strengthened the garrison at the Guantanamo Base held by the Pentagon on Cuban soil contrary to the will of Cuba and created a permanent Caribbean Task Force Command. It is common knowledge that revolutionary Cuba still causes the hatred of rather influential quarters in the United States as well as of dictatorial regimes in Latin American countries.

The people of these countries are intensifying their struggle against dictators, for national independence and self-determination. This struggle has triumphed in Nicaragua. The pro-American regime in El Salvador is shaking. Many American politicians and leaders of multinational corporations that profit at the expense of Latin American and other countries do not like this situation at all. That is why provocations are organized against Cuba.

The current campaign over the refugees shows that Washington is looking for more loopholes to justify its hostile actions against Cuba. It has certainly chosen a dangerous course. And the course is dangerous for the United States iself too. Have the American leaders forgotten about the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion against Cuba? Or the Caribbean missile crisis that almost led to a nuclear disaster? Or the solidarity of the Soviet Union and many other countries with the Cubans?

Greeting the Cuban Government currently for the 20th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have reaffirmed that this country will keep making every effort to promote our fraternal friendship and cooperation, to firmly side with the just cause of the Cubans.

ZINOVYEVA ANALYZES REASONS FOR INCREASE IN OIL RESERVES

LD081536 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 8 May 80

["The Essence of One Bill"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

A bill on a sharp increase of the United States strategic oil reserve--up to 1 billion barrels by 1985, that is more than ten-fold in comparison with the present reserve--has been submitted to the U.S. Senate. Motivating this bill its sponsor Senator Nancy Kassebaum said that big oil reserves will give the United States greater freedom of action in implementing its policy in the Near and Middle East. In other words, this should facilitate Washington's open military interference in the Persian Gulf area against countries whose independent policy does not quite suit the United States, in the first place, against Iran. Thus, the main purpose of increasing the strategic oil reserve is to "provide logistical support" for U.S. military ventures in this region.

There is also a purely economic aspect to this bill. The presence of enormous oil reserves will enable the United States to manoeuvre in the energy raw material markets, to undertake subversive actions against the OPEC countries and other oil suppliers. The United States is well in a position to build up such a stock: It has its own oil deposits which it preferred to use sparingly until now while importing oil from Middle Eastern countries, Venezuela, Canada and Mexico, and the oil stocks already accumulated by oil monopolies in order to create artificially an oil shortage and to jack up prices.

The trans-national monopolies, which hold the key positions in the world oil markets, can easily relegate some of the oil they import to the reserve.

As to the United States' allies, Washington, being very much concerned about its own needs, is cynically indifferent to their energy supply problems. Yielding to the United States pressure, they introduced economic sanctions against Iran and thus placed in jeopardy the very possibility of oil imports from the region. Following in the wake of the American policy of economic blackmail and threats, Japan and the West European partners of the USA are actually acting against their own interests. As is known, Japan used to meet three-fourths of its oil demand with imports from the Middle East, including ten percent with oil imports from Iran. At present Japan is looking feverishly, though unsuccessfully so far, for alternative sources of oil supply. The West European countries, such as Italy and some others, have found themselves in a difficult situation.

From the point of view of competitive struggle, it suits the United States to have its Western partners in strained circumstances as far as energy resources are concerned. The establishment of a big oil reserve is a rather "profitable enterprise" for the United States since, having driven its allies into the corner, it will be able subsequently to offer them "magnanimously" "aid" and to make profits on a steady rise of oil prices.

KARMAL DISCUSSES RESULTS OF APRIL PLENARY SESSION

LD082136 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 8, TASS--A meeting of party activists of Kabul City and Province was held in the Afghan capital today to discuss the results of the April plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR News Agency reports. As is known the plenary session considered questions of defence of the gains of the April revolution, discussed and approved a proposal of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA on the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and approved the PDPA rules. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, made a report on the role and importance of the results of the April plenary meeting. He dwelt in detail on the tasks following from the decisions of the plenary meeting and stressed the importance of the basic principles of the DRA.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS CONDEMN FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD081510 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 8, TASS--Representatives of the clergy in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province have expressed readiness to defend the April revolution from intrigues by external and internal enemies. At a meeting in Jalalabad they condemned the interference by international imperialism into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The speakers at the meeting stressed that the measures taken by the Afghan leadership accorded with the aspirations of the people and with the principles of Islam. They called for a resolute repulse to any schemings and plots by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan. As reported by BAKHTAR News Agency, mass meetings in support of the Afghan revolution were also held in the Badakhshan, Fariab and Parwan provinces.

STUDENTS CONDEMN 'LYING PROPAGANDA' AGAINST AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD081348 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 8, TASS--The attempts by counterrevolutionary elements to stage unrest at Kabul University and some schools through instigation amidst the youth are arousing profound indignation of students and are condemned in the press of Afghanistan. Mohammad Azim, a pupil from the Habibia Lycee, told a BAKHTAR agency correspondent that the United States was conducting lying propaganda against the Afghan people. It was precisely mercenaries sent in by the United States who, using force and threats, tried to instigate some students and schoolchildren to disorder.

The West, said Sayyed Halil, a pupil from the Omar Shahid Lycee, seeks to fool the Afghans and people throughout the world. Assertions that many students had been killed or wounded were a lie and provocation. Zalmai, a student from the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, qualified as absolutely senseless the attempts of imperialism, internal and external reaction to fool the Afghan people and to restore the positions of the former exploiters. He stressed that the machinations of counterrevolutionary elements, who would like to disturb peaceful life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were doomed to failure, would be given a fitting rebuff by the patriots of Afghanistan.

The Kabul NEW TIMES editorially sharply condemns attempts by counterrevolutionaries to provoke unrest in the Afghan capital. The newspaper emphasizes that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regards it as a major task to strengthen unity and friendship between the peoples of that country though that they could work together for the prosperity of their homeland.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ZIAUL HAQ TALKS IN BEIJING

LD081512 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 8, TASS--The achievements of the Afghan revolution have outraged the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan, who are having recourse to behind-the-stage political manoeuvres with the aim of implementing fresh conspiracies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR agency says in its commentary.

The commentary also strongly condemns the recent talks in Beijing between President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq and Hua Guofeng, in the course of which, as is seen from world press reports, questions were examined pertaining to a stepping up of subversive activitity by China and Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Pakistani president, BAKHTAR points out, has visited Beijing so as to ensure once again support of the Chinese leadership in pursuing a course hostile to Afghanistan and India, a course which plays into the hand of Chinese chauvinists in Asia, who rely themselves on the support of U.S. imperialism. It encourages China to send its advisers and saboteurs into the territories adjoining Afghanistan's and India's borders.

The president of Pakistan strives to earn political capital by encouraging the Afghan counter-revolution, by pursuing an unfriendly policy towards Afghanistan and India and by establishing close ties with China. This, as even the Pakistani press points out, runs counter to Pakistan's national interests.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the agency points out in conclusion, it is ready to settle any political differences with its neighbours through peaceful negotiations in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. All sorts of behind-the-stage deals will not have any effect on our principles and the path of struggle against imperialism, international reaction, chauvinism, Zionism--the path to peace and social progress on which we embarked.

RETURNING REFUGEES VOW TO BUILD EXPLOITATION-FREE SOCIETY

LD071027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Returning Home"]

[Text] Kabul--An additional 4,000 families have returned to their homes in the mountain provinces.

They had fled after succombing to the lying propaganda mounted by the agents of imperialism and reaction. At a meeting in the town of Chakaran [Chakhcharan], BAKHTAR News Agency reports, representatives of the families which had returned voiced their support for the Afghan revolution and stated their readiness to contribute to building a new society in Afghanistan free from man's exploitation of man.

CORRECTION TO ZIMYANIN AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

The following paragraph was dropped from the item entitled "Reportage on Second Anniversary of Afghan Revolution" subheaded "Zimyanin Address" found on page D 5 of the 28 Apr 80 South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and should be inserted on page D 6 between the sixth and seventh paragraphs:

The monolithic unity of the revolutionary party is of enormous significance for the fortune of the revolution. We express the wish to you that the PDPA, the party of the working people of Afghanistan, should be united and strong as steel, that its links with the masses should grow and develop, and that it should continue to successfully lead the Afghan people forward on the path of constructing a new life.

KIM IL-SONG STOPS IN KIEV ON WAY TO BELGRADE

AU080956 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The DPRK party-government delegation, headed by Kim Il-song, Korean Workers Party Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, today stopped over in Kiev on its way to Belgrade. At Borispol Airport the delegation was welcomed and seen off by Batchenko, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

PEACE DEFENSE COMMITTEE GREETS KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

BK280420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the national day marking the 17 April victory anniversary, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace sent a message of greetings and congratulations to their Kampuchean counterpart. The message reads:

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace would like to extend sincere congratulations to the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace on the occasion of National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. The victory of April 1975 won by the Kampuchean patriotic fighters over the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries, as well as the toppling of the genocide practicing criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique in January 1979 has opened up a new era of freedom, independence, democracy and social progress in the history of the Kampuchean people.

Despite the interventionist activities of Maoism and imperialism, following the toppling of bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council KPRC, have achieved successes in all fields. The peaceful foreign policy proclaimed by Kampuchea has received support and understanding from major circles and peace-loving public opinion in the world, greatly contributing to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

We extend congratulations to the Kampuchean people on the occasion of this nation day and best wishes for new victories to this just struggle. The Soviet peace lovers firmly believe that the Kampuchean people will score new victories in eradicating the effects of the genocidal regime and in building a new society with the assistance of fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving movements.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BELGRADE FOR TITO'S FUNERAL

Meeting With Gandhi

LD081232 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 8 May 80

["Friendly Conversation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev today received the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi and had a conversation with her. A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Views were exchanged on a number of questions of Soviet-Indian cooperation in various fields whose scope is steadily increasing. The sides agreed that the expansion of the spheres of mutually advantageous cooperation accords with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India.

When cardinal international problems were discussed it was noted too the positions of the Soviet Union and India on the main questions of strengthening detente and peace are identical and that cooperation between them facilitates the creation of stability and goodneighbourliness in a vast area of the globe and in the whole world. The conversation passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding and accord.

L.I. Brezhnev confirmed the invitation to the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. On her part Indira Gandhi invited L.I. Brezhnev to pay an official visit to India.

Report on Funeral

LD081725 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TASS--Yugoslavia paid today the last respects to its President Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Among those present at the funeral for the outstanding leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia, prominent figure of the international communist and working class movement was a party and state delegation of the USSR led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The funeral ceremony was also attended by T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, J. Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, E. Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of the State of the GDR, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the KDPR, E. Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, G. Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, J. Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, Huynh Tan Phat, deputy prime minster of the Government of the SRV, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

Also here were G. Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, President U. Kekkonen of Finland, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President H. al-Asad of Syria, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Prominent statesmen of France, Italy, the FRG, Britain, the USA, the PRC and other countries attended the funeral.

To the strain of funeral melodies the coffin with the deceased, covered with the national flag of Yugoslavia, was carried from the building of the Federal Assembly and installed on a gun carriage. Salvos of an artillery salute were then fired and the national anthem of Yugoslavia was played. The funeral procession slowly moved through the city streets filled with tens of thousands of working people of Belgrade and numerous representatives of all Yugoslav republics. The city is in mourning with national and party flags at half-mast.

Speaking at the funeral meeting, S. Doronvski, presiding member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said that under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito Yugoslavia had gained national freedom and achieved great successes in building socialism. Josip Broz Tito, he stressed, took part in the Great October Socialist Revolution and had been at the head of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for over four decades.

In his statement, L. Kolisevski, president of the Presidium of the SFRY, noted President Tito's active role in the development and strengthening of friendly relations between states, in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

An artillery salute was fired again. To the sound of "Internationale" the coffin was lowered into the grave.

Josip Broz Tito was buried in Belgrade's district of Dedinje, near the house in which he lived.

Departure From Belgrade

LD081804 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TASS--A Soviet party and government delegation led by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, left Belgrade for home today. The delegation attended the funeral of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

The delegation included Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and N. Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, ambassador of the USSR in Yugoslavia.

At the Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and A. Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Also present at the airport were M. Orlandic, ambassador of Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union, and Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Yugoslavia.

Return to Moscow

LD082154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The USSR party and state delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today returned to Moscow from Belgrade.

The delegation included Andrey Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR foreign minister, and Nikolay Rodionov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was met by Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomtsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and other officials.

FRIENDSHIP WITH YUGOSLAVIA WILL CONTINUE 'TO STRENGTHEN'

LD082356 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today when the Yugoslav people accompanied on his last journey their faithful son, the prominent party and state leader of Yugoslavia, the distinguished functionary of the international communist and workers movement, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Soviet communists and all peoples of the USSR shared their deep sorrow and sentiments of their great loss.

The Soviet people knew and respected Josip Broz Tito as an active fighter for peace and for unity of progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and as a man whose revolutionary life's path was formed directly under the influence of the ideas of the Great October Revolution.

Josip Broz Tito visited the USSR several times. His many meetings with L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders, which always took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust and cordiality, made a great contribution to the development and consolidation of the links between our countries. During these meetings fundamental Soviet-Yugoslav documents were adopted which also today represent a firm basis of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and between the USSR and the (?SFRY). This was confirmed again during the talks yesterday between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the Yugoslav leadership.

Many years of cooperation testify, stressed L.I. Brezhnev, that the peoples of Yugoslavia have a loyal and reliable friend in the USSR. The Soviet people always wished and wish to see fraternal Yugoslavia as a united, monolithic and prosperous country which successfully builds socialism.

The Yugoslav leaders highly evalued cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in all areas, both along the state and party lines. The two sides expressed their resolve to continue to expand the ties between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY.

Today, in paying their deep respects to the memory of Josip Broz Tito, the Soviet people are expressing their conviction that the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, cemented with deep historic traditions, memories of combat brotherhood and with international solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, will continue to strengthen and develop.

KIEV: SHCHERBITSKIY PAYS TRIBUTE TO TITO

AU071005 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Yesterday Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Mozgovoy and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; and Shevchenko, Ukrainian supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, called on the Yugoslav consulate general in Kiev and expressed deep sympathies in connection with the death of the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY Chairman Josip Broz Tito. They paid tribute to the memory of Josip Broz Tito with a minute of silence and signed the book of condolences.

In connection with Josip Broz Tito's death the Yugoslav consulate general in Kiev was visited by representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, and of working people's collectives in the Ukrainian capital city. Sympathy on the death of Josip Broz Tito was expressed by consuls general of the socialist countries in Kiev.

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON BABIUCH TALKS IN MOSCOW

ID081506 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Our next topic is the completion of Soviet-Polish 2-day talks in Moscow. The Polish prime minister, Edward Babiuch, who has just ended his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, had a meeting with General Secretary and National President Leonid Brezhnev and discussed a wide range of issues with the Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin. More from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

The two sides reaffirmed their desire to work towards promoting mutual cooperation and friendship. Contacts between the two countries have long-standing traditions. Their firmness was put to test during the years of the armed struggle against the German fascists. Their fruitfulness was proved in the postwar restoration period and during the building of socialism.

Emphasized during the top level Soviet-Polish talks was the common principle of cooperation, the fraternal assistance. Edward Babiuch described friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the entire community of socialist states as a guarantee to Poland's independence, sovereignty, security and peaceful development. Much prominence was given during the talks to economic cooperation between the two countries. Its scale and role in the economic and social development of the Soviet Union and Poland increases with every passing year.

But it's not quantitative indicators alone that matter for them. Mutual cooperation in various fields: This is their common objective. Much has already been done along these lines. Now the sides are set on a long-range perspective. The illustration of this is a long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation of production between the Soviet Union and Poland. The program was signed at the conclusive stage of the talks.

The two sides displayed their common approach to pressing international issues. They pointed to the gravity of the situation taking shape in the world. Responsible for this, they stated, are the aggressive imperialist circles of the NATO countries--the United States above all. They set on a course designed to worsen the situation in the world, destroy the relaxation process and step up the arms race. The sides qualified the decision to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe as dangerous for the cause of peace. The decision is actually part of NATO's striving to win a military superiority for itself, they said.

Soviet Prime Minister Aleskey Kosygin declared during the talks that the two sides are firm in their intention not to let the military and strategic balance be upset to the detriment of the security of the socialist community countries. The parties to the talks reaffirmed at the same time their intention to uphold the relaxation policy and not allow to reduce to nil the many-year effort of the nations within the framework of that policy. In this context they stressed the topical nature of the joint peace initiatives made by the Warsaw Treaty countries. The Warsaw Treaty will be 25 years old in several days. In the last 25 years there were quite a few occasions when dark clouds gathered on the international horizon. If throughout all these years the European nations managed to live in peace that was, as the participants in the talks underlined, largely thanks to the resolute peace effort of the socialist community countries and to the international activity of the communist and worker parties.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER WRITES ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD090709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, under the rubric "The Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty is 10 Years Old": "A Reliable Guide"]

[Text] Prague--The central direction in Socialist Czechoslovakia's foreign policy has been, is and always will be the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. This conviction is deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of Czechs and Slovaks. It arises logically from our historical experience, which proves that only by marching together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries can we calmly build a happy socialist society and look confidently toward a communist future. As Comrade Gustav Husak has said quite accurately, "...in the complex present-day conditions of the acute political struggle between the supporters and opponents of peaceful coexistence we are again aware that sincere fraternal friendship, lasting alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a vitally important factor for us."

It is highly symbolic that we have approached the 35th anniversary of our motherland's liberation by the victorious Soviet Army, which we will be commemorating in a few days' time, with the richest fruits and the most significant results of cooperation in the entire history of such cooperation. A tremendous role here has been played above all by the consistent, active and comprehensive implementation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the USSR, which was signed 10 years ago.

"Each provision of this most important state act is permeated with the spirit of true friendship and fraternity between our peoples and expresses the fundamental common character of our socialist states. Every line of the treaty conveys the unshakable will of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and of Soviet and Czechoslovak working people to work and struggle together for the sake of our peoples' happiness, under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed on signing the treaty.

When speaking of the full, harmonious development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and viewing their prospects, it should be noted that decisive significance is attached to close cooperation between our fraternal communist parties and in particular to meetings and talks between the highest leaders of the CPCZ and the CPSU and the CSSR and the USSR. This is indicated by the annual working meetings between Comrades G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev. It is indicated by the results of the visit of a CSSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade G. Husak to the USSR in November 1975 and the visit of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to Czechoslovakia in late May and early June 1978.

The talks which took place in the course of these meetings and visits gave rise to new ideas and creative impetus, opening up new horizons for even more large-scale, profound and effective cooperation in all spheres.

As an example one can cite a document of such political and economic importance as the long-term program for the development of specialization and coproduction between the CSSR and the USSR through 1990, signed 13 March 1980. The avenues it outlines for bilateral cooperation in the nuclear power industry, chemicals, computer technology and other "vanguard" sectors of the economy guarantee the stable and dynamic development of the entire Czechoslovak national economy and are fully in accordance with long-term targeted programs for cooperation between CEMA countries.

The 10 years which have elapsed since the ceremony in Prague Castle have also shown that the new Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty helped to a great extent to extend the range of operation of our foreign policy. We can state with absolute conviction that it is precisely thanks to this treaty and the opportunity it offers to rely on the Soviet Union's prestige that we have been able to make an important contribution to improving and thawing the international climate in the seventies.

Only thus and only in this political climate was it possible to resolve a question of such importance for Czechoslovakia as our relations with the FRG and Austria. It should also be noted that we have succeeded in establishing firm and multifaceted relations with a wide range of countries with various social systems. Under bourgeois Czechoslovakia ties with many of those countries were very weak or just nonexistent.

In firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the CSSR has also been able to achieve other international successes which attest vividly to the overall increase in its weight in the world. As an example one can cite the election of our republic, by an overwhelming majority of votes, to be a nonpermanent member of the Security Council at the 32d UN General Assembly Session, or the adoption by the United Nations of our draft declaration on international cooperation to attain the aims of disarmament at the last General Assembly session.

The advent of the eighties, as is known, was accompanied by serious events in the international arena. In complete contrast to the peace-loving policy of the countries of real socialism, extreme rightwing, imperialist and hegemonist forces have set about deliberately complicating the international situation and even exacerbating military tension. It is quite natural that the CSSR and USSR, guided by the principles of socialist internationalism and concern for defending their peaceful achievements, should attach fundamental significance to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact, which for 25 years now has reliably served the cause of socialism and peace in Europe.

Following this line, in its concrete foreign policy activity Czechoslovakia persistently implements the Warsaw Pact's initiatives aimed at achieving a further deepening of the detente process, particularly in the military sphere. This refers above all to the implementation of the Moscow declaration, adopted at the November 1978 conference of the Political Consultative Committee, and the concrete measures arising from it which were elaborated at the recent sessions of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest and Berlin.

Special significance is attached to the convening of an all-European political-level conference on military detente and disarmament, intended to provide new impetus in reanimating the many sets of talks now in progress, including the Vienna talks, between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries, in which the CSSR plays an active part. The upcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act, together with the businesslike and constructive discussion of the results of and prospects for the implementation of that peace charter, could promote the speediest convening of the aforementioned conference.

With the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, Czechoslovakia adheres to the opinion that it is necessary to put an end to the continual postponements of the discussion and ratification of the SALT II treaty in the U.S. Congress. It is also time to begin constructive talks on such a complex problem as nuclear missile arms limitation in Europe, naturally on condition that NATO revokes the decision it made last year on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in certain West European states, or at least officially renounces its implementation.

Czechoslovakia is uncompromisingly opposed to the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. This is confirmed by a number of our significant foreign policy actions this year. The recent visit of the CSSR party and state delegation headed by Comrade G. Husak to the fraternal countries of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos clearly demonstrated our countries' desire to further strengthen indestructible unity and deepen socialist solidarity and their resolute condemnation of the aggressive policy of the present Chinese leadership, whose expansionism and rapprochement with American imperialism constitute a serious international threat.

Socialist Czechoslovakia took up a clear position with respect to events in Afghanistan. We support the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's new revolutionary leadership headed by Babrak Karmal, which has proved in practice its ability to lead the courageous Afghan people to victory at the new stage of the April revolution. Here we assess highly the assistance granted to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in rebuffing outside aggression.

The CSSR sees as today's most important task the ending of all aggressive acts against Afghanistan, the elimination of bandits' and saboteurs' bases abroad and the abandonment of all forms of interference in the republic's peaceful life and in the actions of its legitimate leadership.

The results of recent talks by the Czechoslovak foreign minister in India, Sri Lanka and Kuwait also confirmed the CSSR's high international prestige. These meetings made a new contribution to the common efforts of the fraternal socialist countries and to the consistent deepening and development of their relations with the developing states in the interests of progress and of joint struggle for peace and disarmament and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The results of Czechoslovak foreign and domestic policy in the last 10 years and our society's indisputable achievements convincingly prove the great significance of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations in guaranteeing a happy life for Czechs and Slovaks and ensuring the confident and tranquil building of developed socialism in the CSSR. The reliable guide in these relations is the treaty of alliance signed 6 May 1970.

ROMANOV RECEIVES GDANSK DELEGATION IN LENIGRAND

LD080746 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Gdansk Envoys in Leningrad"]

[Text] In the Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, received a delegation of party workers of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee of the PZPR headed by Tadeusz Fiszback, member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee.

During the friendly talk G.V. Romanov told the guests about the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the city and oblast and about the Leningraders' labor achievements in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Questions of the further development of cooperation between the sister cities were touched on during the talk.

Present at the talk were secretaries of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom R.S. Bobovikov and V.G. Zakharovi Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom: and A.N. Shibalov, chairman of the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom.

The guests inspected the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum and laid flowers at the monument to the leader of the proletariat at the Smolnyy.

At Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery the envoys from the fraternal country paid tribute to the memory of the courageous defenders of Leningrad who fell during the Great Patriotic War and they laid a wreath at athe monument to the motherland.

A guard of honor of servicemen from the Leningrad Garrison was mounted by the eternal flame at the memorial.

The guests visited the Central Exhibition Hall, where there is an exhibition of pictures by Leningrad artists, devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

In the evening the members of the delegation took part in a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Leningrad public devoted to the 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV MEETS KATUSHEV IN MOSCOW

AU072020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Issues pertaining to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet economic cooperation were discussed.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH SWEDEN'S OLOF PALME

LD082330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1954 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the Foreign Department of CPSU CC held a meeting with Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Sweden.

During the conversation an exchange of views on the problems of disarmament took place. Olof Palme described, in particular, the preparation for setting up an international committee on disarmament, consisting of priminent politicians and public figures.

UNITED KINGDOM TAKING 'TOUGH LINE' AGAINST IRAN

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] London, May 8, TASS--Following the adventurist policy of the Carter administration, Great Britain's Conservative Government announced today a decision to impose economic sanctions against Iran as a means of bringing pressure to secure a release of the U.S. hostages.

A bill has been submitted to Parliament envisaging a reduction in business activities of British companies in Iran.

Britain's political, trade union and business circles express apprehension that London's "tough line" pursued at the insistence of the White House will complicate the problem of hostages and have a negative effect on the British economy.

DEPARTURE OF FRG WARSHIPS TO INDIAN OCEAN CRITICIZED

DW090735 Moscow in German to Germany 1623 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The missile ships of the Federal Navy Luetjens and Bayern as well as the transport ship (?Kogok) and the tanker Spessart recently left the ports of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to embark on a month-long voyage to the Indian Ocean. In the course of the voyage the unit will put into among others the ports in Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka. Of particular importance will be the visit to the U.S. naval base on the Island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and the port of [name indistinct], where the United States wants to set up a naval base, as we know. A colleague of our editorial boards, Aleksandr Rumyantsev writes in this connection:

The West German mass media now carry numerous statements of responsible FRG politicians according to which this is only a training tour to show the flag of the Federal Republic in the ports of friendly states. The timing of the tour and the region the missiles ships will visit indicate, however, that Bonn does not just want to show the flag to the friendly states of the region but much rather to Washington.

It is known that the American President has included the Indian ocean as well as many other regions of the world in the area of special U.S. interests. The U.S. Navy cruising there has the task to apply military force under certain conditions in order to defend the interests of U.S. oil monopolies. So the voyage of the West German destroyers is supposed to serve the support of these plans.

Other motives of this action can also be recognized. The FRG which has dispatched its warship to areas of the world far from its coasts, was guided by own military claims. When he was appointed inspector of the Federal Navy, Admiral Bethke told Bremen Radio in early April that the Federal Navy, according to division of the work within NATO, allegedly must fill the vacuum that has come about in the North Sea and in the Atlantic, because the navies of the United States and Great Britain have taken over additional commitments in the Indian Ocean.

But that is not enough. Not more than 1 ½ months had passed when it became clear that this division of work amounted to a sudden increase of the strength of the West German Navy not merely near the coasts of the country, but that a dispatch of warship to the Indian Ocean also has been envisaged.

The intention of the FRG to strongly increase arms expenditures this year will be obviously dictated by the necessity to implement these dangerous plans. It looks like the laurels with which the United States rightly has been decorated as the world gendarme continue to occupy the minds of some hotheads in the FRG. But one must not forget what history has taught: military claims do not just produce laurels, they produce much rather thorns.

PRAVDA ON KARAMANLIS ELECTION, GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

ID081239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "President of Greece Elected"]

[Text] Athens, 5 May--Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis of Greece was today elected the country's new president. In the third round of voting in parliament 183 out of 300 deputies cast their votes for his candidacy. Deputies of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the party with the second largest number of seats in parliament, boycotted the voting procedure. Communist parliamentarians and representatives of a number of other parties voted against.

Before Karamanlis assumes the post of president in the place of the present head of state K. Tsatsos, whose 5-year term of office expires in June, a change of government is to take place in Greece. The ruling "new democracy" party is faced with electing a new leader, who will become prime minister and form a government. This reshuffle is expected to be completed by mid-May. In the opinion of observers, the changes in the upper echelons of the state mechanism will not introduce any substantial changes into the country's foreign and domestic policy, since politicians of the "new democracy," which represents the right wing of the Greek bourgeoisie, will retain the helm of power.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR FORMER IRANIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION

LD081120 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8, TASS--A former minister of education of Iran, F. Parsa (1968-1974) today was sentenced to death for anti-state activity and collaboration with the SAVAK secret police, the PARS agency reported.

ORIENTALIST DESCRIBES STRUGGLE OVER U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD082155 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] We present to you today the fourth in the series of talks on "The Friends and Foes of the Islamic Peoples" written by the well known Soviet Orientalist Aleksandr (Ignatenko), who has spent many years of his life studying the history of Islam and the Islamic countries and their relations with the outside world.

In our last talk we spoke of the struggle waged by the Arab Palestine people with the support of all the progressive forces in the world against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and about the support and aid given to them by the USSR and the other socialist countries. Today we will talk about the Islamic revolution in Iran.

U.S. imperialism is trying to turn Iran into a base for itself in the Middle East and to turn the Iranian people into a policeman carrying out its orders and suppressing the Islamic peoples' movement in the region.

The United States used to receive oil from Iran and pay the defunct regime of the shah t he price in the form of arms to be used for defending its imperialist objectives in the Arab Gulf and all the Middle East.

The representatives of U.S. intelligence and the Zionist Israelis used to teach the shah's secret police, SAVAK, the methods of suppressing the liberation struggle. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran during the shah's regime used to be an espionage nest. U.S. ambassador in Iran at the time, Helms, acted as an adviser to the former shah on security matters. During the shah's regime also there were in Iran thousands of Americans who felt as though they owned the place. They acted with immunity from the law and, under the protection of the shah, they did what they pleased.

All this, inevitably, led to the uprising of all the Iranian people against the criminal shah and U.S. imperialism. This anti-imperialist movement was led by Shi'ite religious men, foremost of whom was Ayatollah Khomeyni. The Iranian men of religion affirmed that the strong opposition to the pro-U.S. shah's regime was the result of the regime's opposition to the people and because the regime was dictatorial, a sellout and an enemy of Islam.

Acting in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a, the well known Iranian Mujahedin used to declare, citing the Islamic religions creed and the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad, that religious duty dictates the nationalization of oil in Iran.

At the beginning of the sixties, popular disturbances took place in several Iranian cities such as Tehran, Qom, Tabriz and others against the dictatorial regime of the shah and its American mentors. In those days Ayatollah Khomeyni's speeches were broadcast over the radio from Qom. They were liberational inflammatory speeches.

Ayatollah Khomeyni was later arrested and jailed. When he left prison, he continued his jihad but from beyond the borders. The inevitable explosion of the people's wrath then took place. The people had become tired of the rotten regime of the shah and his American mentors and masters.

The initial steps of the Islamic people's revolution in Iran indicated that it was a progressive democratic revolution. Directly following the triumph of the revolution diplomatic relations were severed with Zionist Israel. The pumping of oil to the Israeli racist regime and to the other racist regime in South Africa was halted. On the hornets' nest, the building of the Israeli Embassy, the PLO flag was raised, the PLO which is the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Domestically measures were taken to solve problems that the shah's regime could not and would not resolve. The students, followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni, then detained at the U.S. Embassy premises the embassy staff who used to organize espionage and sabotage in Iran.

The United States, fearful of the escalation of the anti-imperialist popular movement in Iran, began to send its naval warships to the Arabian Gulf. It then severed diplomatic relations with Iran, and Iranian diplomats in the United States were expelled. The U.S. administration decided to seize illegally the Iranian funds deposited in American banks. Iran was threatened with the halting of food supplies and medicines and with the mining of Iranian ports. Plans are being worked out in the Pentagon to deal bomb strikes at the oilfields in Iran and at the holy city of Qom. Recently the piratical invasion of Iran took place on the pretext of releasing the hostages, although the real aim was to topple the regime led by the men of religion. President Carter is also trying to compel his European and Asian allies to take punitive measures against the Iranian people.

Maybe the ugliest aspect of all this is that these actions have been taken by the U.S. administration on the pretext of protecting Islam. But from whom does President Carter want to protect Islam? Is it from the people of Iran? Is it from the leader of the Iranian Muslims, Ayatollah Khomeyni? Is it from the other Islamic peoples of the Middle East?

Evidently all this talk is no more than a distortion of facts, simple facts, known to all thinking men. In this respect Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said: It is an extremely flimsy attempt upon which the protectors of the Israeli aggressors and the creators of disturbances against Iran are embarking to depict themselves as protectors of Islam.

GOLIKOV OUTLINES NEWLY PUBLISHED LENIN COLLECTION

LD081511 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 May 1980 publishes on page 3, under the headline "New Pages From the Great Legacy," the 2,100-word text of an article by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Golikov marking the "publication of the 39th Lenin collection." Golikov outlines the contents of the collection, which "publishes 264 documents for the first time," and declares that it "enriches the great leader's ideological legacy" and is "further evidence of the inexhaustibility of the treasure store of Leninism."

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS PRESS DAY MEETING

LD060956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today, devoted to Press Day. Present on the Presidium were Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zamyatin and Tyazhelnikov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Publishing Committee, addressed the assembled staff of editorial offices of newspapers and journals and information agencies, television and radio, publishing houses and printing enterprises. He noted the recognition accorded by all the people to journalistic labor in the building of a communist society and the influence of the printed words on the minds and hearts of many millions of people. The participants in the meeting assured the CPSU Central Comm ttee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that press workers would devote every effort to solving the tasks set for them by the party and government in organizing and educating the masses.

SHAMSHIN CITES COMMUNICATION ACHIEVEMENTS ON RADIO DAY

LD081022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[Talk by Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, USSR first deputy minister of communications, on occasion of Radio Day in the USSR--live]

[Summary] For every 100 Soviet families there are 85 radio sets and combined radio-record players, 83 television sets, and 80 radio relay points. This huge radio and television audience is served by over 1,000 radio broadcasting stations, over 3,000 television transmitter stations and over 20,000 radio relay stations. The country's communications workers have overfulfilled all the tasks set for the first 4 years of the 5-year period regarding the development of radio and television broadcasting networks. Experts believe that the radio and television audience listening to and viewing the forthcoming Olympic games broadcasts will exceed 2-2.5 billion--a world record. All the structures for relaying these events are ready, but much more work has yet to be done to ensure that the quality of these relays is good everywhere.

SECTOR CHIEF PUKHLOV DIES AT AGE 67

LD081453 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May 1980 carries on page 6 a 200-word obituary--attributed only to "a group of comrades"--of Nikolay Nikolayevich Pukhlov, identified as "chief of a CPSU Central Committee International Department section," who "died 4 May 1980, aged 67, after a serious illness."

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD062022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Questions about the publication for public discussion of the draft bases of housing legislation for the USSR and the union republics were discussed. This draft, worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers, draws into a single system and develops the most important legal norms on the question of distribution of the contents of state, cooperative and individual residential assets. Also discussed were: the work of the soviet of people's deputies in Kostromskaya Oblast to further improve production, social, and consumer conditions being created for young people occupied in agriculture, the work practice of the soviet of people's deputies of the Tadzhik SSR on the awarding of awards to mothers with large families and the presentation of awards to them, and other questions concerning state life.

Taking part in their discussion were Grishin, Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and others.

REGIONAL PARTY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS HELD

ID081245 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "On Questions of Law and Order"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--A regional conference of leading workers in internal affairs organs of Central Asia, Siberia and Kazakhstan has taken place here. A report was delivered by P.A. Oleynik, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

The keynote speaker and other speakers spoke of tasks in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Maintenance of Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy," shared work experience and outlined concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Taking part in the conference's work were S.S. Dzhiyenbayev, deputy chairman of the KAZAKH SSR Council of Ministers, A.F. Shalov, chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs executives.

ALIYEV MENTIONS NATIONALITIES QUESTION IN JUBILEE REPORTS

ID081425 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 April 1980 publishes on pages 2-4, under the headline "Sixty Years of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP," the 12,800-word text of the report by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the 25 April ceremony in Baku's V. I. Lenin Palace marking the republic's jubilee. Aliyev's report is devoted almost exclusively to an account of the Azerbaijan SSR's history and the economic and social achievements of the past 60 years, but includes the following passage on the nationalities issue, with particular reference to Islam:

"The extremely complex tasks of building a new life were, and are, resolved by the party with regard for the Soviet republics' specific conditions and for the peculiarities of the social and spiritual lives of the country's nations and nationalities and their historically established traditions.

"Vivid evidence of the considerate and respectful attitude toward national peculiarities and the peoples' feelings is provided by the historic documents of the Great October Revolution 'the declaration of the rights of Russia's peoples' and the Soviet government's appeal ' to all Muslims of Russia and the East.' The appeal said, in particular: 'organize your national life freely and without hindrance.' [paragraph continues]

'You have the right to do that. Know that your rights, like the rights of all Russia's peoples, are protected by all the might of the revolution and its organs, the soviets of worker, soldier and peasant deputies.' For the first time in history the working people of the Muslim East had been spoken to in a language worthy of men and citizens. It was the language of October, the language of Lenin's Communist Party. (tumultuous applause)

"All our country's nations and nationalities, including those that professed Islam, successfully overcame their age-old backwardness, solved the socioeconomic and cultural problems facing them, developed and enriched their traditions, and, which is the main thing, became masters of their own destiny and found a happy life in free labor and a fraternal international community. And everything that has now been achieved by the USSR peoples is an attractive example to the millions of Asian, African and Latin American working people fighting for freedom and national independence. (tumultuous applause)."

LEADER SPEECHES, RECEPTION AT AZERBAIJAN FESTIVITIES CITED

LD081427 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 April 1980 carries, as follows, the texts of speeches by candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at the 25 April Baku celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP: On page 4, a 1,300-word speech by M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; on page 5, a 900-word speech by P.M. Masherov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and 1,300-word speeches by Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; on pages 7-8, the 1,500-word opening, and 1,200-word closing speeches by G.A. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The paper also carries, on pages 2-4, the 12,800-word text of Aliyev's main report at the celebrations.

BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY for 29 April carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship," a 4,200-word AZERINFORM report on a reception held on an unspecified date in the "'Gkolistan' Palace of Joy" to commemorate the Azerbaijan jubilee. The report incorporates: a 3,100-word account of remarks by Aliyev hailing the Soviet republics' successes; and a 650-word account of Solomentsev's reply to Aliyev's remarks.

MEMORIAL CEREMONY IN VOLYNSKAYA OBLAST HELD 5 MAY

Shcherbitskiy, Other Officials Attend

AU061042 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 6 May 80

[Summary] "A ceremony was held yesterday at Kortelisy Village, Ratnenskiy Rayon in Volynskaya Oblast to commemorate the opening of a memorial complex to immortalize the feat of the village inhabitants during the Great Fatherland War."

In September 1942 that large Polesye village was the site of a terrible tragedy. The Hitlerite beasts and their henchmen, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, murdered 2,375 of its peaceful inhabitants, including 1,620 children, and plundered and burned the village for insubordination and for giving aid to partisans, Soviet soldiers who were encircled, and to persons fleeing from fascist hard labor.

Thousands of people gathered at the memorial on this hill. This crowd was also a symbol, a warning to henchmen: No one is able to kill the people, hundreds and thousands of fighters will replace each one who falls in the sacred struggle.

"It was 1500 hours. Thousands of people who gathered in the central square of Kortelisy Village welcomed with applause the appearance of Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Fedorchuk, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian State Security Committee chairman; party and Soviet leaders; great fatherland war veterans, leaders of delegations from oblasts competing with Volyn; Volynskiy Obkom Bureau and Oblispolkom members, who arrived for the ceremony of opening the memorial complex.

"A short opening speech at the meeting was delivered by Palazhchenko, Volynskiy Obkom first secretary. On behalf of all those present he asked Comrade Shcherbitskiy to light the eternal flame at the memorial complex. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy received the torch delivered to Kortelisy by an armored carrier from the eternal glory memorial in Lutsk, and the eternal flame flared up at the foot of the monument.

"The floor was offered to Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary."

An eyewitness of the Kortelisy tragedy, a war veteran, a woman worker and others delivered speeches assuring that "We do not forget our losses, our casualties and wounds. Our sorrow engenders enormous hatred for all black forces who lean over backwards to kindle the flame of a new world war."

Wreaths were laid at the foot of the memorial on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and of other organizations. An artillery salute was fired and an honor guard company marched past the monument. The meeting participants planted trees in the memorial avenue.

Shcherbitskiy Visit to Lutsk

AU061043 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 6 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The papers also report that during his visit to Lutsk Comrade Shcherbitskiy laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, inspected the Lutsk Memorial of eternal glory to Soviet soldiers-liberators and planted a tree there. In the Lutskiy Obkom headquarters he had a conversation with obkom bureau members.

KAZAKHSTAN CP OBKOM PLENUMS HELD

LD060809 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 April 1980 carries on page 3 a 500-word KAZTAG report on Mangyshlakskiy and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom plenums. The former reportedly discussed the rational utilization of material-technical and labor resources at enterprises, construction sites and sovkhozes in the oblast. The report was delivered by obkom second secretary V.G. Savchenko. The plenum was also addressed by T.A. Ashimbayev, obkom first secretary. The latter plenum reportedly discussed tasks in further increasing livestock production and procurements. The report was delivered by A.K. Protozanov, obkom first secretary.

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 17 April 1980 carries on page 2 a 400-word KAZTAG report on an Alma-Atinskiy Obkom plenum. The plenum reportedly discussed the tasks of party organizations in the oblast in further improving the standard of leadership of capital construction. The report was delivered by V.P. Gritsaya, obkom secretary.

THIRD RSDRP CONGRESS STRESSED IMPORTANCE OF 'IRON DISCIPLINE'

LD051323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Prof N. Nefedov article: "For the Sake of the Revolution's Development and Victory; the 75th Anniversary of the 3d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] Lenin's party bore aloft the banner of creative Marxism at every stage of the Russian proletariat's revolutionary struggle. It elaborated policy and put forward on the basis of the specific conditions of that struggle strategic and tactical directions according with the vital interests of the working class and working masses. In connection with the incipient people's revolution, the emergent Bolshevik party had to resolve tasks that in terms of their complexity and scale were "unlike any that history had even set a workers party anywhere in the era of democratic revolution," V.I. Lenin wrote ("Complete Collected Works", Vol 10 p 218).

An outstanding role in devising the new strategy and tactics designed to ensure the development and victory of the bourgeois democratic revolution in Russia was played by the Third Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDRP] Congress, held in London 12 (25) through 27 April (10 May) 1905.

"Three main issues," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "faced the party of the conscious proletariat in Russia on the eve of the third congress. First, the issue of the party crisis. Second, the more important issue of the party's form of organization in general. Third, the main issue of our tactics in the current revolutionary situation" (Vol 10 p 212).

All the Third RSDRP Congress' work was led by Lenin. He addressed its sessions several times, including on the central problems: armed uprising; social democracy's participation in the provisional revolutionary government; attitudes to the peasant movement; the party regulations. And he wrote all the main resolutions adopted by the congress.

The Mensheviks did not put in an appearance at the congress, although all RSDRP organizations were invited. In Geneva they formed a conference comprising delegates representing eight committees. A secret meeting of 17 Mensheviks had been held back in mid-September 1903. In their resolution they set forth a program of factional activity and outlined moves to seize the party central institutions and the leadership in local party organizations.

The Third RSDRP Congress in London and the Menshevik Congress in Geneva discussed essentially the same issues, but directly opposing decisions were adopted on them.

In devising the party's strategy and tactics the congress was guided by Lenin's assessment of the peculiarities, nature and motive forces of the mounting revolution in Russia. This was the first people's revolution of the imperialist era. It showed that a new period of world history had begun, a period of political upheavals and revolutionary battles. While the bourgeoisie had been the hegemonic power in the democratic movement under conditions of premonopoly capitalism--as in a number of West European countries, for instance--the proletariat, which had grown into a mighty, conscious class, began to play this role in the new era.

The strategic plan devised by the third party congress envisaged the working class, as the leader of the revolution, purusing a policy of alliance with all the peasantry, neutralizing the bourgeoisie and paralyzing the latter's instability. The main tasks of this plan were the overthrow of the czarist autocracy, the establishment of a democratic republic, the introduction of the 8-hour working day and the elimination of all vestiges of serfdom. In the next stage the proletariat was to struggle to ensure that the bourgeois democratic revolution developed into a socialist revolution.

The congress also elaborated the party's tactics in accordance with Lenin's strategic line, deeming the organization of an armed uprising and the switch from mass political strikes to such an uprising to the main urgent task.. If tsarism was overthrown a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry was to be established.

Relying on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, the congress stressed the importance of iron discipline for all party members without exception--both leaders and rank and file--and for all its organizations from top to bottom. The congress noted that the Mensheviks occupied opportunist positions on both organizational and tactical issues.

The Menshevik conference resolution, however, claimed that only the liberal bourgeoisie could be the hegemonic power in a bourgeois democratic revolution and that it must hold power in the event of a victory over the autocracy. The Mensheviks opposed the organization of an armed uprising, declaring that this was a spontaneous process and that it was not the party's business to engage in preparing it.

The political implications of the two tactics in the revolution--the Bolshevik and the Menshevik--boiled down to this: The Leninists, creatively applying scientific theory, believed unshakably in the people's victory, while the Mensheviks, slipping into the morass of conciliation and becoming the bourgeoisie's agents in the workers movement, pursued a line of extinguishing the revolutionary struggle and reducing its results to constitutional reforms. Characterizing the Geneva conference's decisions, Lenin aptly defined them as the "third step backward" (Vol 10 p 317).

The third congress also expressed its attitude toward national social democratic organizations. Proceeding from the premise that the interests of the proletariat's economic and political struggle demanded the mobilization of the revolutionary forces of all Russia's peoples, the congress instructed the Central Committee and local committees to make the greatest possible efforts to prepare the conditions for the development of a united RSDRP. On the basis of its decision the Polish, Latvian and Lithuanian social democratic organizations were incorporated within the party within a year.

The congress made changes to the RSDRP regulations: It adopted Lenin's wording of the first paragraph--on party membership; it eliminated the two-center system (Central Committee and central organ) and created a single leading center--the Central Committee--to act in the name of the whole party in the period between its congresses; it defined the Central Committee's rights and relations with local committees. Since ISKRA had fallen into Menshevik hands and had begun to pursue an opportunist line, the congress instructed the Central Committee to create a new central organ--the newspaper PROLETARIY. Lenin was appointed editor.

The Third RSDRP Congress decisions oriented the proletariat toward a victorious struggle against the autocracy, defined ways and means of further developing the revolution and formed the basis of the party's practical activity. By revealing the roots of opportunism and revisionism and condemning the Mensheviks, the congress rallied the best party forces under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

"Lenin's teaching on the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois democratic revolution, on the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, on the attitude toward other classes and parties and on the proletarian party's tactics during upsurges and slumps in the revolution--all that," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "constitutes even now the Bolshevik 'model of tactics for all' who still have to overthrow the exploiter system."

Being profoundly international, our party's revolutionary experience equips Marxist-Leninist parties with a correct understanding of the prospects of social development. It reminds them of the need to defend consistently and firmly Marxism's vital principles against opportunist distortions and to uphold working people's vital interests and teaches them to view the movement of the whole people for democracy and national liberation not in isolation from the proletarian struggle for socialism, but in close connection with it.

The decisions adopted by the Third RSDRP Congress reflected Lenin's theory of the development of the bourgeois democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. This was the correct road to the overthrow of tsarism in February 1917, to the victorious storming of the exploiter system during Great October and to the development of revolutions in a number of other countries. Augmenting the revolutionary traditions, the CPSU, along with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, is making an outstanding contribution to the people's common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO KHOLOV

LD0814447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Award Presented"]

[Text] On 5 May in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the Order of Lenin awarded to him for his services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated M. Kholov on the high award and wished him new labor successes for the motherland's good.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM--The Sixth Plenum of the Khabarovskiy Kraykom was held today to discuss the work of party organizations in the Kray's industrial enterprises to raise production efficiency and further develop the movement to operate without lagging enterprises. The plenum also discussed the work of the kraykom Bureau since the 18th kray party conference. Kraykom secretary Nikolayev delivered a report on the first item on the agenda. Nikolayev and other participants in the debate noted that despite some positive results there are still a considerable number of industrial enterprises which fail to fulfill their annual plans for gross production output, increasing labor productivity, reducing prime costs and obtaining profits. Many collectives are operating unsatisfactorily even in the final year of the current 5-year plan, which may explain why the kray as a whole has failed to meet its first quarter plan for gross production output, marketing of finished products and increased labor productivity. Kraykom First Secretary Chernyy delivered a report on the second item on the agenda. The plenum adopted an expanded resolution on the matters discussed. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Apr 80 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA ON WEST SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

LD081451 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian for 5 and 6 May 1980 carry on page 2, under the headline "The Tyumen North Today," a two-part report, totaling 3,300 words from special correspondents V. Lisin and V. Parfenov in Tyumenskaya Oblast. The correspondents describe the harshness of the conditions in the area and its rapid development, before moving on to give an account of deficiencies in communications service, road networkers and housing construction, blaming these problems on the way "departments operate separately and sometimes duplicate one another's work in the construction of northern cities." They conclude: "We can see that the increase of oil and gas extraction in West Siberia is directly dependent on the solution of social problems. We are capable of solving them. And the main help here is Soviet people's acquired experience, knowledge, ability and enthusiasm."

More on Development

LD080851 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18 Signed to Press 28 April 1980 carries on page 15 a 1,600-word article under the rubric 'The Problems of Opening Up West Siberia's Oil Wealth' entitled: "For High-Speed Drilling" by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent V. Dubrovin and TYUMENSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent L. Kostylev. The article points out the sharp increase in drilling operations and the rapid opening up of new deposits as being "characteristic of the present stage in the comprehensive opening up of West Siberia's mineral wealth" but goes on to criticize the general failure of drillers to fulfill the 1979 plan and the increasing gap between leading and straggling drilling teams, which are attributed to poor organization, lack of coordination among the various parties involved in well drilling operations, violations of technological procedures and a failure to fully implement measures to boost competitiveness and efficiency.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 April 1980 frontpages a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Accelerating the Development of Siberia's Oil and Gas Complex" outlining the tremendous expansion scheduled to take place in the West Siberian oil and gas complex over the next few years and going on to criticize serious shortcomings' in certain spheres of the complex's development, particularly in the "construction of housing, cultural, consumer and social facilities and highways."

EXPLOITATION OF OILWELLS IN CHECHENO-INGUSHETIA

LD081455 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 April 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article by P. Khachaturov, general director of the Grozneft Association, Groznyy, Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, under the rubric "Strict Accounting for Fuel and Energy" and headlined "A Second Life for the Old Wells." The article describes the exploitation in Ingushetia in which the oil level fell after exploitation in the fifties; methods of obtaining the oil from greater depths are outlined, and "promising" new methods now being developed are noted.

OIL WELL NEAR GEORGIAN CAPITAL BURNS FOR 17 DAYS

LD081353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 4

[Lt Col A. Pavlovskiy report: "Seventeen Days on Fire"]

[Text] A wellhead fire in the Samgori oilfield near Tbilisi flared up quite suddenly. A powerful oil and gas blowout was ignited by static. A raging column of flame rose 50-60 meters into the air. The fire swallowed everything in its path. It destroyed the derrick and put winches and drill pipes out of action. Flames engulfed an area of 1.5 hectares. It seemed that nothing could stop it.

Only 7 minutes after the well blew the Georgian Internal Affairs Ministry's fire protection administration knew about the disaster. Only a few minutes after that, fire engines were speeding out of Tbilisi toward the scene of the incident. Later, fire teams from Rustavi, Gardabani, Sukhumi, Batumi, Katusai and Samtredia and a group of specialists from the Azerbaijan fire protection administration headed by Col (Internal Service) A. Sorokin went to the scene in response to an alarm call. Lt Col (Internal Service) O. Gogoladze took charge of a firefighting headquarters.

The heroic struggle against the fire lasted 17 searing days. Firemen and oilmen in fireproof suits worked under a man-made downpour, sometimes deep among the flames. The raging fire gave off such heat that paint burned on vehicles and plastic pens melted in firemen's pockets.

The first task was to clear the well mouth of the twisted remains of the headgear. Once this job was done the firemen, replacing each other at frequent intervals and working amid powerful jets of water, using oxyacetylene equipment to cut away the misshapen derrick base sothat a split collar could be fitted. Then came the decisive moment in the fight against the fire. The task now was to put out the fire. On the instructions of Col (Internal Service) Sorokin, dozens of big water cannons were moved up to the well mouth, to surround the borehole, as it were. A colossal avalanche of water was directed onto the flare. At first the fire would not surrender. But then courage triumphed. The fire was extinguished. And right away the well was safely plugged.

All the firemen and oilmen worked selflessly to put out the fire. Internal service firefighters Sgt First Class Subkhan Guseynov, Sgt Tristan Gogidze and Hadzif Melikov and Pvts Goderzi Chumburidze, Valeriy Zakharchenko and Rashid Aliyev excelled particularly. Officers Nodari Tsiklauri, Georgiy Valiyev, Vladimir Shchilobikov, Robert Uzunov, Gayev Lachvrishvili, Elguzhda Nikitin and others showed courage and valor.

The firemen who distinguished themselves in the fight against the fiery element were awarded "For Valor in Fire" medals, together with valuable gifts and certificates.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 MAY

LD090110 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Ryazanskaya Oblast spring crops have been sown on 500,000 hectares. Many machine operators are achieving record sowing figures. Seven hundred integrated sowing teams are operating in the oblast. (0900 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast the first stage of spring farm work has been completed, with moisture retention work carried out on an area of more than 5 million hectares. Work has begun on sowing annual and perennial grasses; mass grain sowing will begin in a few days. In Voronezhskaya Oblast sowing of early grain crops was carried out in 86 hours, and sugar beet planting is now in progress. In Lipetskaya Oblast potato planting and sowing of corn, millet and buckwheat is coming to an end. Farms in Angor Rayon, Surkhandaryinskaya Oblast and south Uzbekistan, have begun reaping and threshing grain crops. Test threshing has confirmed estimates of yields of 45-50 quintals per hectare. The work will be carried out in 10 days to reduce losses. In the Kuban mass sowing is underway on rice farms, where 1.1 million tons is to be produced this year. (1100 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast in the past 24 hours over 300,000 hectares have been sown to early spring crops. Vegetable crops are to occupy 12,000 hectares of irrigated land more than last year. In Murmanskaya Oblast the first sowing teams are in the fields. Practice has shown that selective sowing of annual grasses at this early date makes for a plentiful harvest. (1200 GMT)

PROGRESS IN MAY SPRING SOWING REPORTED

LD081258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The results of the work of agricultural machine operators for the first week of May have been summed up. Spring crops have been sown in that time on around 19 million hectares. The highest rates have been achieved: two-and-a-half times more has been done than in the previous 7 days. There were not such high rates in previous years. Machine operators in Volgogradskaya, Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and in Bashkirskaya worked particularly well. Sowing is proceeding fast in Ryazanskaya Oblast and the Central-Chernozem region.

Sowing of early grain crops has been completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, South Belorussia and Rostovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. Good barley shoots have appeared in the North Caucasus Region, Moldavia and southern Ukraine. Since the beginning of sowing more than 37 million hectares have been planted with spring crops in the country as a whole. Such high rates together with high quality became possible thanks to the high degree of technical equipment available on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Mass spring fieldwork is now getting under way in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan and Siberia. Machine operators are carrying out moisture retention and (?tillage). The optimal dates for sowing grains will begin here in a week.

Sowing of corn for grain is in progress in the southern parts of the country. Planting already covers around 1.2 million hectares, with one quarter of the area being cultivated with industrial techniques, that is without manual labor and using minimal cultivations. Machine operators in Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Georgia and the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have completed sowing sugar beet. This work is being completed in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. A mass sowing campaign is under way in the main beet-growing regions of the country, in the Ukraine and in the Central-Chernozem Region. Sugar beet has been sown as a whole on more than 2 million hectares. A particularly large amount of work was done in the first days of May.

Sowing of cotton has largely been completed. Work has gotten underway everywhere on potato and vegetable fields, and a second dressing of winter crops is being made.

Haymaking has started in the south of the country. Fodder production detachments in the republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and Moldavia are bringing in alfalfa. There is a good crop. For example, in Uzbekistan at the Zhdanov Sovkhoz, the first cut gave 120 quintals per hectare of green material, and 100 quintals per hectare of grass is being cut on average in the republic. During the season four or five cuts are expected here.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE RICE SOWING--Specialized sovkhozes in Primorye have begun sowing rice almost a week earlier than last year. They must sow some 44,000 hectares of irrigated fields. Special feature of this year's sowing will be deep embedding of seeds, which will increase the yield and make it possible to speed up the ripening of rice plants. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 May 80 OW]

WORK ACTIVITIES ABOARD SALYUT-6 COMPLEX CONTINUE

Medical Checkups, Experiments

LD081308 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Mission Control Centre, May 8, TASS--Today is a day of medical check-ups, which are regularly held with the aim of diagnosing and forecasting the crew's state of health and capacity of work. A check-up has been carried out of the dynamics of blood circulation in conditions of absolute immobility, which makes it possible to evaluate the restructuring of the organism in the process of adaptation to conditions of weightlessness. Then, Polynom-2M, Rheograph and Beta instruments were used to examine the cosmonauts' cardivascular system in doing exercises with dosaged physical load on veloergometer.

Experiments are continuing in cosmic material studies. Melting was again carried out in the Kristall plant with the aim of obtaining in conditions of weightlessness the semi-conductor material gallium arsenide. A technological experiment in Splav (alloy) equipment is scheduled for tommorow.

The Salyut-6 research station had completed 15,000 revolutions around the earth by eight o'clock Moscow time today. According to teletric information, the onboard systems of the station and Soyuz-35 and Progress-9 spaceships are functioning normally.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are in a good state of health. Research work on the near-earth orbit is continuing.

Cosmonauts Fulfill Objectives

LD081724 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Aleksander Romanov reports from the Mission Control Centre:

A month has passed since Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin began their work in orbit. They were launched on 9 April and have accomplished since then a great amount of valuable observations and investigations.

"The cosmonauts are to continue specifically to study the ocean and its biological productivity, started by the previous crews of the Salyut-6," said Professor Aleksey Muromtsev who heads the laboratory for the study of the ocean from outer space.

In the opinion of Professor Muromtsev, one of the most valuable discoveries made by the Soviet cosmonauts is the fact that it is not only coastal regions, as was believed before, but also the open ocean that have intensive marine life, an indication of its tremendous biological productivity.

Vladimir Kozlov, chief geologist of the Aerogeologia organization, said that Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are making visual observations of geological objects. At the request of scientists, the cosmonauts are observing the areas around the Caspian Sea, central Kazakhstan, southern Siberia and the eastern part of the zone of the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

"We are especially interested in linear and ring structures of the earth", Kozlov went on. "Before their flight Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin carefully studied the same natural objects from plane. Comparative data are needed for the development of a space method of studying the earth's natural resources. Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, who earlier worked aboard the Salyut, discovered in the territory of the USSR about twenty-five faults and ring structures that main contain mineral deposits."

"The studying of the earth from outer space helps solve many problems of agricultural science and practice", said Gennadiy Yelesin, staff member of the research institute of the earth's resources. "Thus it takes ground services and aviation two-three weeks to make a map of agricultural land with an area of a million hectares. The same can be done in several days with the help of data obtained from outer space."

"The cosmonauts are observing the formation of dust and sand storms from the Salyut-6," Yelesin said. "During the past month we twice conversed with Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. They passed on valuable information about one of dust formations."

"By using data from outer space", Gennadiy Yelesin went on, "the scientists intend to make a map of most probable places of formation of dust and sand storms in the USSR."

NEW COMPOUND TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF OIL EXTRACTION

LD081557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Mikhaylov report: "Oil Workers' Arsenal"]

[Text] Soviet scientists have synthesized highly active substances which will make it possible to increase oil extraction.

The greasy black stream of oil welling from the subterranean depths frequently contains impurities which accumulate on the walls of boreholes and pipelines, whose cross section is thus reduced.

It is particularly hard to extract the highly viscous oil of which we possess a large amount in Bashkiria, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Saturated with resins and paraffins, it rapidly forms an indissoluble layer of sediment. Clearing this "incrustation" from pipes is laborious and costly.

The situation has now changed. Two scientific research institutes--the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry All-Union Petroleum and Gas Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology--have developed, performed industrial tests on, and introduced at the Kuybyshevneft and Mangyshlakneft associations a highly effective compound consisting of specially selected synthetic surfactants. The compound has been put into production by the chemical industry. The powerful new substance is needed to enhance the efficiency of the operation of deep-well pumps and to clean pipelines and oil field pipe systems and boreholes when carrying out repair work on them.

The new compound is indispensable in cleaning reservoirs and cisterns of remains of petroleum and petroleum products.

The use of the innovation has been approved by the chief state sanitary inspectorate.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY COMMUNICATIONS--On the eve of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth a powerful transmitter for the second television program was commissioned in Dalnerechensk. This gave viewers in Pozharskiy, Krasnoarmeyskiy, and Dalnerechenskiy rayons the opportunity to view two television programs. Primorskiy Kray now has universal development of radio broadcast networks and during the 10th 5-Year Plan intercity telephone and telegraph communications have been developed. Presently 27,000 Vladivostok subscribers can automatically dial subscribers in Khabarovsk, Nakhodka, Artem, Partizansk, Ussuriysk, Khorol, and Kamen-Rybolov via the automatic intercity telephone exchange in Vladivostok. Primorskiy Kray postal workers sort mail for kray residents and enterprises and also handle mail going to Kamchatka, Amgadan, and Sakhalin oblasts and overseas mail to the DPRK, SRV, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, and other countries. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 7 May 80 OW]